THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 35. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1894. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

The Hoo Hoo annual is out for the past year's business.

Order your meat at the City Market of Huner & Fenning. *

Mrs. D. C. Savage left Tuesday evening for St. Paul for a two weeks visit.

Joe Day was up to Eagle River last week looking after his logging interests.

Fred Bornguesser, of Minneapolis, was in town a few days this week on business.

B. W. Quigley intends sealing for the Menasha Wooden Ware Co. near State Line.

Order your vegetables at Langdon's. Fresh every day and everything in season. *

E. McParthin, head man for the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, was in the city last week.

John Reardon was initiated into the mysteries of the Knights of Pythias last Friday night.

Mrs. Anna Wubker, practical midwife. Anderson street, directly back of Slimmer' Clothing store. 8201m

Mrs. E. G. Squier's mother is dangerously sick and Mrs. Squier will remain with her at Winneconne for some time.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Editor Millard, of Antigo, was up from there last week telling the people what a great man Lynch was. Come again, Brother Millard.

MARRIED.—Bliss—Luce, at Lake Creek, Monday, Oct. 8, 1894, by Rev. D. C. Savage, Mr. John Bliss to Miss Adele Luce, both of Rhinelander.

No griping, no nausea, no pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill Best pill. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Turn out to the Grand Opera House next Thursday night and hear the principles of Republicanism expounded by able speakers.

W. E. Brown says that the reception William McKinley was accorded at Minneapolis baffles any discription. It was the greatest ever seen in the Northwest.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, spoke in West Superior Monday evening and Milwaukee Tuesday evening. He also addressed a number of audiences from the train enroute.

J. J. Kennedy, of Rib Lake, Wis., one of the prominent lumbermen in that section of the country, was in the city over Sunday. He has some business interests at Waudena and was over looking after them.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The literary society of the Swedish Lutheran church held a successful meeting last Thursday evening. The program consisted principally of a lively discussion upon the subject: "Country life is better than city life." The country carried the day.

Miss Mathilda Anderson, organist in the Swedish Lutheran church, was sick last Sunday and consequently unable to manipulate the organ. Rev. Rosander led the singing at the morning service and Miss Hilder Kind served as organist at the evening service.

The annual auction sale, under the auspices of the sewing society of the Swedish Lutheran church, will be held next Friday evening at the church. Mr. Dahlstrom will be the auctioneer. He is an old hand at the business, but will have to hustle to sell the many fancy and useful articles now on hand.

The Soo railroad has a number of detectives out on the bridges awing case. It is to be hoped that they will not only find them but that just punishment will be meted out. A man who will do as barbarous an act as to wreck a train load of innocent people can receive no punishment severe enough.

Mrs. Will Clark is entertaining her father, Mr. John S. Bray, of Ishpeming, Mich. Mr. Bray is an old Lake Superior miner, he has worked in the mines fifty-one years and for the Lake Superior Iron Co. forty-one years. He will remain here a week with his daughter and then go to Chicago where he will make his future home with his sons, who are there in business.

C. C. Yawkey is in the city this week.

Will Peck was up from Antigo last Saturday.

C. H. Voorhis, of McCord, was in the city over Sunday.

D. K. Jeffris was in the city the fore part of the week.

The best of cuts, and all kinds of fresh meat at City Market. *

Tab. Pryor visited his family here a couple of days last week.

Charley McAllister was over from Woodboro last Friday night.

Miss Thania Peck has taken her old position in the New North office.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land. *

Warren Sweet has taken a position with Oscar Jenne at Woodboro.

Henry McKinstry was down from McNaughton last Friday on business.

Rev. Mr. Chandler returned Saturday from a visit to Southern Wisconsin.

Francis Ulrich was up to McNaughton and Tomahawk Lake last Saturday.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. J14tf

Ben Sweet, Homer Collins and Gid Young left Saturday for a two week's cruising trip in Price county.

An orchestra from this city was up to McNaughton Saturday night, officiating at one of their regular dances.

Now is the time to order your fall and winter suits. Remember Beers has the finest assortment in the city to select from. *

Will Harrigan is over in lower Michigan buying apples. He is shipping a large quantity to this section.

If in need of a ladies' cloak or jacket call at Irvin Gray's Monday, Oct. 15, and select from the sample line of the largest cloak house in Chicago. *

Will Ogden's hand, which was badly crushed in a press last week, is mending slowly. It will be a long time before he can again be at work.

Langdon has a stock of confectionary which is as fine as any in the city, and of course, being at Langdon's, it is sold cheap. *

Arthur Taylor returned from a visit to Marinette last Saturday. He says no town in Northern Wisconsin equals Rhinelander these hard times.

Greatly reduced prices are the order now at Clark & Lennon's on Gas Stoves and Refrigerators. Come and see what you can buy one for. tf.

Alex. Stewart is over in the eastern part of the District and from all reports is going to poll a heavy vote there. His election over Lynch is an assured fact.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Everything that grows in cans is to be found on the shelves of Langdon's store. The prices on canned goods, both fruits and vegetables, are away down.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Republicans have as good a ticket right through as can be had by splitting and patching. Take it straight. Every vote given a Democrat is ammunition placed in the hands of the enemy.

A brief but accurate and comprehensive description of every important point in the United States, Canada and Mexico, cannot fail to be of interest to everybody. This and much more is contained in the Rand McNally Railway Guide.

The Merchants' State Bank has been receiving bids on furnishing the fixtures for their new buildings. It is expected that they will be as fine as occasion demands and equal to any interior bank of Wisconsin, although no effort at extravagance is to be made.

Ten days rain to a stretch is something which at this particular time one could easily get along without, although a month ago it would have been the most welcome spell of weather ever known in Northern Wisconsin. Last Monday was the tenth rainy day in succession.

THE BALL TO OPEN OCT. 18

FIRST REPUBLIAAN RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A. C. Rankin to Speak on that Evening at The Grand Opera House.—Other Notables to be Present.

The local Republican Campaign will be opened next Thursday evening at the Grand Opera House. A. C. Rankin, the moulder orator from Pittsburg, will speak, and a ringing address is assured. J. Q. Emery, Republican candidate for State Superintendent, and Duncan J. McKenzie, candidate for Railroad Commissioner, will also be here and a splendid meeting is certain. On the 23d, K. S. Markstrum will be here and speak in the Scandanavian language. On the 25th, Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, will speak and the week following H. A. Taylor, of Madison. Thursday evening's meeting will be a big one.

A. W. Shelton and wife were on the wrecked train Monday night. They had started for Minneapolis, but concluded to return.

Ladies remember we now handle the celebrated W. L. Douglass shoes. Every pair warranted.

CHAS. E. CARSON, & CO.

We are pleased to be able to say that Father July will return to Rhinelander in a couple of weeks, and resume his work in this parish.

Jim Howe, who is looking after Lynch's chances up here, was at Eagle River Friday. He reports Sam Smith still a believer in Cleveland's greatness.

W. H. Bissell, of Arbor Vitae, was in the city last Friday night. He says that Vilas county's new town will be the banner Republican town of the county.

Some man at Marinette has evolved a scheme for raising the sunken logs in the Menominee river. He expects to clear a half million dollars by the work. It has been done in some places before, but no great money was ever made by it.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of." Says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlains's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

W. E. Brown was at Minneapolis over Sunday. He went primarily on business but while there heard McKinley talk to seven or eight thousand people in the big exposition building.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The Bradley & Kelly mill at McNaughton is doing as good work as any mill in this section. They are not only running steadily and putting out a good sized cut every day, but the crew are proud of the quality of stock being made. Bradley & Kelly seem to understand that one secret of success in manufacturing is to have the right men in the right place. They certainly have some excellent men at the head of departments.

There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflamation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts becomes swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept on hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale at the Palace Drug Store. *

D. D. Flanner came up from Wausau Monday.

Irvin Gray was down to New London over Sunday.

Just like going to a fair to visit the Chicago Bazaar. *

Ed. Berry has gone into business at Chippewa Falls.

M. W. Lloyd went to Ashland Monday on a business trip.

Special sale of ladies' garments at Irvin Gray's Monday, Oct. 15. *

Dan McDonald, of Wausau, was in the city last Friday night.

Crusoe's bazaar is quite a novelty and doing a good business.

Archie Sievwright is out for a week's cruise in the woods.

Don't miss the special sale of ladies' cloaks and jackets at Irvin Gray's Monday, Oct. 15. *

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hinman were out on a fishing expedition this week.

Visit our dress goods department. Some rich bargains in pattern suits.

C. E. CARSON & CO.

Angus McDonald was up from Wausau last Saturday, on his way into the woods for a cruising trip.

Huner & Fenning, at the city market, receive fresh meats daily, and always give their customers what is ordered.

Now is the time to make your selection in capes and jackets. We are doing a big business in this line.

CHAS. E. CARSON & CO.

Miss Minnie McDonald, one of the New North's compositors, spent Sunday visiting friends at McNaughton.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That is why we recommend DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and billiousness. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

A big delegation was down from Tomahawk Lake last week. Two cases were tried which drew a number from that lively lumbering burg. One was a larceny case, which turned out to amount to nothing and the accused was promptly discharged by the Judge. The other was the case of Lynch vs. the Lake Shore Lumber Co. It too, was thrown out of court.

Every mother should know that croup can be prevented. The first symptom of true croup is hoarseness. This is followed by a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the cough has developed it will prevent the attack. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

Magazines in the present day are very numerous. As educators of the people—who are always ready to be interested—they are as necessary in the house as the daily or weekly home paper. Among America's high-class monthlies, Home and Country (New York), the October number of which has a new cover and entire new dress, and last, not least, is issued at a reduced price ($1.50 a year), stands near the top. A popular magazine at a popular price is needed, and Home and Country fills the bill. It deserves success.

Jos. W. Kay, publisher, 31 East 16th St., New York.

Congressman Lynch was in the city last week. He "whaled 'em up" in all the saloons, told the people how the Democratic party had helped the laboring man, and on the latter statement got the quiet laugh, and Tom was not slow with the coin of of the realm, either. He left several sums of 25 and 50 and some of the boys told of it. He called together the county candidates, and party leaders. He told them that the policy this year was not to talk tariff, that that issue was settled; that they had better go before the people attacking the Republican candidates as not being friends of workingmen and that such a policy was the most likely to win. Does Tom think the workingmen of this county are natural born fools; doesn't he realize that when a party in power will so administer affairs and pass legislation that will practically put business at a stand still and make a day's work a luxury, that they can be hoodwinked into believing that those men are their friends? Lynch as a congressman will soon be a matter of history and no amount of drinks he can buy or money placed with men he was afraid might work against him, can change it. The people want no more of it and when Thomas Lynch stuck a dagger into the business heart of this district by voting for free trade in iron ore and lumber he sealed his own fate.

'SOO' LIMITED WRECKED.

AN OUTERAGEOUS CRIME PERPETRATED SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Limited Train No. 7, Going West, Crashes Through a Bridge Which has Been Prepared for a Deat Trap.

As villianous a crime as was ever perpetrated by man was executed last Sunday night between Heafford Junction and Bradley, on the Soo Line. Someone sawed off the six stringers which held up the ties on a long trestle there, leaving the track with so slight a support that any great weight would carry it down. The sawing was done after the east bound limited had passed, which made it lively work to do the job in an hour and forty minutes. The train was running thirty miles an hour and with no warning of danger crashed through the trestle. The speed of the engine prevented its going down, and it toppled over the embankment. The engineer, James Dutch, was thrown about twenty feet away. His leg was broken, his nose broken and his face badly cut. The fireman, Chas. Cattrell, was caught beneath the falling engine and frightfully crushed. He leaves a wife and children in Minneapolis to mourn his sad end. The baggage car was badly jammed on the front end and Conductor Lewis and the baggageman were thrown across the car with a large amount of baggage and both escaped with a few bruises. The sleeper, which was next to the baggage car, went down with a crash and settled in the sand without harming a passenger. The alarm was given at Hatford by some passengers and while those on the train were busy caring for the injured a special train was made up at Pennington and came over here, where Roadmaster Willard, Doctor McIndoe and a detective of the road were picked up and rushed to the wreck. The engineer was fixed up and sent on to Minneapolis, via Tomahawk, with the passengers, who were taken through on the special. The engine was a complete wreck. It was well towards night when the track was cleared and trains could pass.

What could induce a man or set of men to do such an act as cutting a bridge and making a death trap for innocent people, can hardly be imagined. It is charitable to think that it is a diseased mind. One thing seems certain. Both jobs of bridge cutting were done by the same ones. The work was exactly the same in each instance. Engineer Dutch was on the train last week which was cut and some have advanced the idea that possibly some one seeks his life. It is hard to believe, however that any sane man would take such action in order to wreak a personal vengeance. There is a clue by which the perpetrator of Sunday night's outrage may be caught. Whoever it was they were surprised in their work. That is, the train came before they were through and in their haste to depart they left an overcoat and the saw. The latter was stolen from the hand car house the same night. In the overcoat pockets were found a half pound each of sugar and coffee. It will easily be learned where it was purchased, and as the culprits cannot be far away it is likely that they will be caught before they get out of the country. If they are there should be no slip of the law in their case. A slip of the——but perhaps such ideas are better unexpressed. No punishment or torture can be too severe.

Public Sale,

Notice is hereby given that, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Hilber house on Brown Street in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, one bay mare about seven or eight years old, weighing about ten hundred pounds, the property of Alex McPhail, to satisfy the sum of sixty-two dollars due me from said Alex McPhail for keeping said mare, together with costs and expenses of sale. J. E. HILBER.

Dated October 2, 1894.

CLAIRVOYANT!

Madame Lalloix, the well known clairvoyant and trance medium, has arrived and can be consulted until Oct. 15, at the Fuller House. Don't fail to see her if you are interested in the affairs of life, gives names and lucky days, also tells occupation one is best fitted for. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ten room house to rent. Inquire of E. G. Squier. Aug. 16-tf

Did you register Tuesday?

A. W. Brown has been granted a patent on his "Hoslag" log hauler.

Ernest Keuht was over from Hermansville to spend Sunday with his family.

Will Brown's condition remains practically unchanged from what it was some time ago.

Rankin, the moulder orator, will speak on political questions at the Grand Opera House on the 19th.

Mrs. Bronson, mother of Clyde, left for an extended visit at Minneapolis the first of the week.

Call and see the latest things in ladies' garments at the special cloak sale Monday, Oct. 15, as Irvin Gray's.

The largest and best assortment of ladies' garments ever shown in the city can be seen at Irvin Gray's Monday Oct. 15.

Lumbermen, you can get anything from a time check to a price list printed on short notice at the New North office.

Logging jobs are quite plentiful owing to the fact that so many batches of timber were burned over last summer.

The foundation for E. D. Brown's new residence on Frederick street is nearly completed. It will be another handsome home for that locality.

Langdon's grocery wagon is mighty busy these days delivering to every part of the city. Cheap prices and good goods are beginning to tell. *

Andy Bolger is entertaining three sisters from Canada, who are over here for a few week's visit. They are now up on the homestead near Minocqua.

It not only relieves; it does more it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

The logging output of this valley will be somewhat larger this season than was figured on, owing to the large amount of burned timber which will have to go in.

The New North makes a specialty of printing every thing that is needed by lumbermen and we furnish the best of work at prices on a plane with the work and times.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

An important society event will take place before another issue of the New North. It will be the marriage of a well known and popular young lady of this city to an equally popular and well known man, one of the county officers.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles. *

P. W. McIntyre was down from Eagle last week. Frank has been nominated for treasurer by the Vilas county Republicans and there is every reason to believe that he will be elected. His opponent on the Democratic ticket is also a Republican.

Send in your old overcoat and winter suits and have them dyed, cleaned and repaired and made to look like new. Ladies wear also colored and cleaned. AXEL LINDGREN,

Rhinelander, Wis.

Upstairs in Doc. McIndoe block, corner of Brown and Davenport St. Suits pressed on short notice.

Robert Blackburn, superintendent for the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co. at Choate, Mich., was in the city Saturday on business. He reports shipments of lumber from the upper peninsular as being pretty light just now. The forest fires have done a vast amount of damage in that county, and several times it looked dark for several of the mill towns up n that section. The heavy losers by fire are the Nestor estate and Diamond Match Co. The latter concern had nearly two hundred million burned over and will log it this winter. Their headquarters are at Ewen, just north of Choate. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn are living at Hurley for the present, and will doubtless remain there until spring.

AN ARTISTIC BURGLARY.

A Church Member Tells How He Might Have Done It.

We were resting on a seat by the seashore at Eastcove, whither I, the rector of Old Stanwick, had gone for a short holiday, accompanied by my friend and parishioner, James Ollacram, Esq., the eminent iron merchant of our city. He had been out of sorts for some time, and this fact, I suppose, caused him to make the revelation to me which I have attempted to record hereunder.

When he had finished his tale I came to another conclusion.

"You may talk as you like," said my friend, "of the abilities of Campion or any other detective, and the very much over-rated intelligence with which some men are endowed. There is, however, a great deal more of it, I assure you, in the novel than in real life. Now look around you," continued Mr. Ollacram, "and consider how many of our great crimes are brought to light. Why, not one-tenth of them, if we were dependent on this wisdom and sagacity of Policeman XX. If the criminal brings intelligence to his 'job' the 'force' is immediately at fault."

"Yes," he continued, "I am an authority upon the subject. I have been a burglar myself."

"You?" I exclaimed in horror.

Then, rising from my seat, I almost started upon a run. He was a man whom I had esteemed and respected, and one of the very pillars of my church. Mr. Ollacram laughed quietly at my excitement. His coolness was irresistible, and I could only excuse him on the grounds that he had gone suddenly mad.

"You may stare," replied Mr. Ollacram, smiling, "but I assure you there is nothing out of the way in my assertion. Sit down again calmly and I will tell you a short story.

"In the early part of my life I was an artistic burglar, and I made a considerable sum of money at the profession. The authorities never caught me, and I will tell you further that they never even suspected me of a crime. The reason is simple. I thought out my plans well before I put them into execution. I invariably laid little traps for the police who were to follow on my trail, and Sherlock Holmes, the prince of modern (story) detectives, would as surely have been landed in a quagmire had he come 'on' one of my burglaries, as he was in his adventure over the 'Yellow Face.'"

I reseated myself on the very end of the form and listened to the following revelation:

"In those days I dismissed the question of morality from my mind altogether. I ignored all restraint except the restraint of public observation and public opinion.

"My part was studied from the beginning, alternative situations provided for, and, once planned out, I permitted myself to make no deviation.

"It was in this way that I carried out the burglary in the residence of our mutual friend and neighbor, Chumleigh, in Brown's terrace."

"The houses in the terrace were all alike, and as I lived in one of them with my parents I was perfectly familiar with the features of the others. I could 'go through' them by night as well as by day. Mr. Chumleigh was a respectable merchant, whose wife had recently died, leaving him with three children, the youngest of whom was an infant of but a few weeks old.

"His wife during her life had been a very fashionable woman, and was always very lavish in her display of jewelry. It was this jewelry that attracted me. I concluded that these articles of value would still be found in the room on the third floor, lately occupied by that lady. I also came to the conclusion that Mr. Chumleigh now occupied a different apartment. I therefore determined to gain access to the room in which Mrs. Chumleigh had breathed her last. I trusted myself to be able to do the rest.

"I sent our maid servant on one occasion to the housekeeper, requesting her to let my father try Mr. Chumleigh's latch key, on the plea that our latch key had been mislaid and we were consequently unable to open the door. In a few minutes the girl returned, I had obtained the impression in wax, and the latch key, with many thanks, was back in the custody of Mr. Chumleigh's housekeeper. To manufacture a similar key was not a work of great trouble to me, and I thus obtained the means of quiet access.

"As I have said, I always arranged my burglaries with a preconceived idea. Accordingly I now picked up an old pair of boots that had seen their best days on the feet of a costermonger, doubtless, and a cap that would have been kicked by a workhouse messenger. I also obtained surreptitiously the awl, hammer and twine, or 'waxed end,' from a shoemaker who lived in the country.

"I next supplied myself with a used envelope, bearing a postmark, and a portion of a country newspaper. With these articles in my possession I felt satisfied, as an artistic burglar, that I could outwit the most skillful detective. I had, of course, also the usual and necessary instruments which pertain to the faculty of housebreakers, including a leather 'sucker' and a glazier's diamond, for the purpose of removing a pane of glass noiselessly, if it should be necessary to do so. My kit also included a small crowbar or 'jimmy.'

"Mr. Chumleigh stayed late at his club on certain nights, and, knowing this fact, one night I 'cleared for action.' I smudged my face, donned my old clothes and sallied forth by the back door, which, like all the doors of Brown's terrace, opened out on a back lane.

"The house which I intended to burgle was now wrapped in darkness. From that fact I knew that the nurse and little ones had retired to rest. I walked boldly to the front door, and, using my new latch key, let myself into the house and shut the door behind me as quietly as possible.

"It is not a pleasant feeling, I assure you, to find yourself burglariously on the premises of another. The very stillness awes you, and a thousand eyes behind quite a number of revolvers seem to be peering at you from every turn and corner. The darkness is frightsome. If you have an associate the work may come much easier, but to be alone in a burglary requires the strongest kind of courage.

"I left the old boots in the passage, so as to create the belief that the burglar had taken off his boots before going upstairs. The farther the detectives followed their track the farther would they go from mine. I then went to the rear of the house and opened a window, leaving it open. In this way the belief would be induced that I had entered and departed by the same way.

"I then went cautiously up those dark stairs. Here and there the steps gave forth a little creak beneath my footsteps, as if protesting against the tread of the intruder. It was very aggravating, but I proceeded steadily, and shortly found myself at the foot of the room recently occupied by the deceased lady. Here a slight difficulty presented itself, but a little professional manipulation succeeded in effecting an entrance.

"I closed the door of the bedroom softly, and then proceeded to light my candle. The next thing was to arrange my accessories so as to induce the opinion of the (false) identity of the burglar, and to establish a theory that he had been disturbed in his quest. I had rolled a few bread crumbs in the old newspaper. This I now opened, and laid it on the bed, with the 'waxed end' close beside it. Then I laid the old cap on a chair, and the awl and hammer on the drawers. They were intended to tell a tale. Having thus arranged my supposed surprise, I proceeded to work—solid work. All the jewelry I found in a box, locked and placed in a locked drawer.

"The locks, however, made little difference to me. I appropriated all. I was rather touched, I confess, when I discovered the dead lady's wedding and engagement rings tied with a piece of black silk, and carefully placed in the corner of the little box. How those rings had kept the poor woman thinking, from the time she put them on until her dying day! I actually began to soliloquize in spite of myself. Then I adhered to my plan and placed them in the corner of the envelope I had brought with me to the house for that purpose. I had previously torn the envelope diagonally across, leaving the postage stamp and obliterating stamp visible.

"I had also left the final letters of a name, and the words '——rn, Beasley Road,' on the envelope to be studied by the detectives. The rings I left behind me.

"I never did believe in making a litter about a bedroom, so having placed the valuables in my pockets I closed the drawers and looked closely about the room for something more. You may judge of my surprise when I heard a key turned in the door below stairs, and the movements of Mr. Chumleigh in the hall.

"He had returned earlier than I had expected. Calmly I blew out my candle and left the room silently, creeping down the stairs to meet him if he had any intention of coming up.

"I had scarcely steadied myself when Mr. Chumleigh turned on the gas, and muttering something to himself, crept up the stairs as cautiously as I had previously descended. When he was well on his way I crept downwards once again, and when I heard him strike the light in his late wife's room, I noiselessly let myself out by the front door, and as noiselessly closed it behind me.

"You look surprised, sir," he continued, "but it was not a bad night's work. I netted over three hundred pounds sterling for my plunder, and I had the satisfaction of not having robbed his dead wife's treasured rings. This in itself was a satisfaction. Of course I had committed felony, and a shameful crime, I admit; but the business of a burglar and the business of a moralist cannot be expected to agree in every particular.

"The morning papers told us of the burglary of the preceding night. As a neighbor, I went up to sympathize. A sturdy policeman was standing at the door, and two others were making search inside.

"'Here's where the cove has put off his boots,' said one of the policemen, 'and a nice blooming pair of beetle crushers they are.'

"They certainly did not look respectable in daylight.

"'He has come through this window here,' said another, in a strong Irish accent, to Mr. Chumleigh, 'left his boots here and gone up the shtairs in his bare feet.'

"'And the coolness of the fellow!' added the other. 'Why, he has sat down and ate his tucker on the bed with the Morning News for a clane tablecloth.'

"Then the detectives went upstairs, and came downstairs, and measured, and studied, and looked wise. And one saw it was a new hand and said so from the first; and the other said it was an old hand, and shook his head. Everybody was satisfied on one point, and that was that the perpetrator of the act was a shoemaker who lived on the Beasley road.

"And do you mean to tell me, Mr. Ollacram, that this narrative is actually true?" I asked him, angrily, as I moved farther from one whose very touch seemed now contamination.

"True, sir?" Mr. Ollacram replied. "Every word of it—as true as those other detective yarns we are reading in the magazines today. And if this is the period for an artistic detective, why should we not invent an equally artistic and equally intelligent burglar?"

Then I knew that Mr. Ollacram had been jokingly taking a hand at his person, but I send you his tale notwithstanding.—Charles C. Rutsell, in Cassell's Magazine.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

A WAR-TIME EXPERIENCE.

Adventures of a Young Maine Civilian Who Was Captured by Guerrillas.

There is a birch-bark letter in this city that has an unusual history and is rather unusual itself. It is a tough piece of the inner bark of the birch tree and is about two feet in length and seven inches wide. The writing, though about thirty-one years of age, is still legible, and the letter is intact except for a fragment torn from one corner.

It is the property of Alderman Zenas Thompson and is valued by him very highly. It was written by himself in October, 1862, and the bark was taken from a tree on the shore of Kinnebago lake, where he was camping.

The letter describes the camping trip and the big trout, etc., and was written to his brother, Capt. George M. Thompson, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, then at the front in Virginia.

Afterward he was killed, shot through the heart, in the charge of Cook's brigade in the battle of Winchester. Zenas, then a young man in the twenties, went to the scene of the battle to bring home the dead soldier's body. Arrived at Harper's Ferry, he took the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Martinsburg. There he was obliged to leave the train and go across country twelve or fifteen miles to Winchester, where the union forces were.

"HOLD UP THAR!"

The intervening country was infested with guerrillas, and the officer at Martinsburg advised him not to go across till there was a wagon train guarded by union troops. But he would not wait for that. He had found two men who were going through with a team and were willing to take him.

They were natives who had lived near Winchester, were sympathizers with the north, and were obliged to flee from their homes at the advance of the rebel army, and were now returning to look after their homes and families. They were armed, and didn't propose to be taken alive by guerrillas. Mr. Thompson hired another team to carry the casket that he had bought for his brother's body, and two soldiers were detailed to drive it for him. They had proceeded about half way in safety, and as they approached a forest one of the Virginians said that if they could get through it without molestation they would be all right.

They had proceeded but a short way in the forest when Mr. Thompson heard somebody shout, close to him: "Hold up thar, or I'll blow er hole in yer!" He looked around, and there, close to him, was a grim, gaunt southerner, on horseback, pointing a large revolver at his head. On the other side was a similar apparition, covering the other men.

They held up and obeyed orders without a murmur. The two guerrillas took one hundred and thirty-five dollars that Mr. Thompson had in his pocketbook, but luckily did not find one hundred dollars that were pinned in the little watch pocket in the waistband of his trousers.

But where were the two soldiers? They had been driving it the rear, and were approached and disarmed first. The whole capture was done very quietly and with dispatch.

They were ordered to leave the highway and drive off through the forest. There was no underbrush, and this was easy to accomplish. The guerrillas threw away the casket, after removing the screws and other pieces of metal, which they seemed very desirous to obtain.

Finally they emerged from the woods upon a crossroad, and by that time Mr. Thompson had told his captors his errand, and, with remarkable clemency for men of their customs at that time, they not only allowed him to go free, but gave him directions to a certain house in the little neighboring town of Charleston, where he might obtain lodgings and food.

The next morning he started on foot for Winchester, and arrived there after walking all day and dodging various troops of horsemen which he saw in the distance.

At Winchester he showed his passport, and was admitted into the union lines. That night, accompanied by an undertaker and a squad of soldiers, he went out to the battlefield and performed the sad task of opening the shallow grave in which his dead brother had been buried by his fellow soldiers, and bringing back the body. At Winchester he obtained another casket, and thus brought the body to Portland and interred it in Evergreen cemetery in Deering. The birch-bark letter was in the dead soldier's haversack that his brother officers had preserved.—Portland Press.

SHORTLY before his death Gen. Banks visited the adjutant general's office in Boston to find out what his rank was. He said he remembered he was in the war; he felt quite certain of it. He was unable to remember with any distinctness how he was ranked, and he had come to the adjutant general to find out. He was dignified and courteous, as usual, but for some time previous his mind had become a wreck.

THE OLD FLAG.

A Scrap of War History Recited with Splendid Dramatic Effect.

A group of loyal legioners—grand looking men, every one the proud owner of a splendid war record—listened while Companion Bent, of the old "Iron Brigade," excited and eloquent, continued: "I may live many years, but never shall forget that scene in the Wilderness. We had fought our way through the mass of tangled undergrowth, panting and bleeding, our uniforms torn and ragged, a desperate charge that cost the old Sixth half of its officers and men; and then about one hundred of us were left alone with our regimental flag—no other of our troops in sight—but closing in around us in every direction were the veterans of Lee's army. Then the wonderful discipline of the old brigade came in full play. 'No surrender; let us cut our way through.'"

And then Bent stood up, his tall form quivering all over, his black eyes flashing.

"Great Caesar, what a struggle it was! I never could tell how it was done, but only fifty in all got through their lines. I had lost all direction of which way we should go for safety, when, toiling on, we came to a small opening and there found Gen. Warren with a small command. We were safe, but, great God! where was our flag—the flag that had never trailed the dust or had known surrender? Tears came flowing down the cheeks of bronzed veterans who had been heroes in the many hard battles of the old army of the Potomac. Tired and exhausted, they rallied again, and a shout went up: 'Lead us back; we will have our flag or die with it!' And just then we saw Sergeant Cuyler Babcock, our brave, gentlemanly sergeant major, coming all alone out of the wood. I met him with: 'Cuyler, where is our flag?' A quiet smile passed over his smoke-begrimed face as he unbuttoned his coat, and there, wrapped around his body, he showed our dear old flag, then sank, exhausted, to the ground."—Detroit Free Press.

HE WAS A FIGHTER.

A Maine Soldier Who Was Little But a Host in Himself.

Edward Kilby, Company K, First Maine Heavy, was wounded in the left arm; went to the hospital, thence home on furlough. When he returned we were in front of Petersburg, and as I shook hands with him I noticed that both his eyes were blackened. I asked:

"Ned, how did you get your eyes blacked?"

He answered: "I had a fight with a fellow at home in Dennysville."

"What," I said, "with a bullet hole through your arm?"

He replied: "Yes, and I licked him."

I then in surprise asked: "How big was he?"

"He was a good deal bigger than you are."

Now, I was five feet seven and a half inches high, and weighed in good health one hundred and forty-five pounds. As I could look right down on top of Ned's head, he couldn't have been more than five feet high, and as he was slightly and slimly built, he could not have weighed over one hundred and twenty pounds at that time. Therefore, you see he was a very small man.

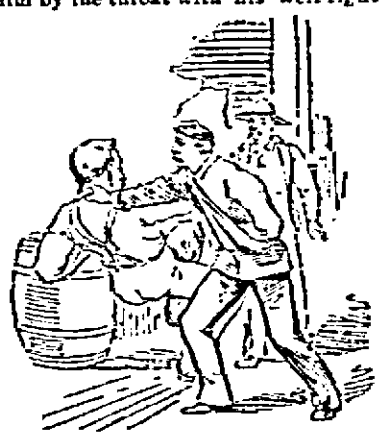
He gave me the particulars, saying he was in the village store telling several of the neighbors about the war, how he got shot, etc., when a young man who had made several unpleasant remarks finally said:

"It's a tarnation pity the bullet hadn't gone through your head."

Ned was sitting on the counter with his wounded arm lashed to his side. He was mad, and said:

"I enlisted to fight such fellows as you are, and I may as well do it here in Maine as in Virginia."

And, jumping for him, he caught him by the throat with his well right



WITH ONE HAND LAID HIM ON HIS BACK.

hand and with a jerk laid him on his back on the floor. He kept his grip on the fellow's throat and used both feet, choking and kicking. The fellow struck and struggled all he could and blackened Ned's eyes, but Ned did not let go or stop kicking and choking until the fellow sang out for quarter, saying:

"Don't kick me any more; I've got enough."

I looked at Ned while he told me this, and thought: "I've known you two years; I never heard you tell any big stories of your fighting. You have always been an unusually quiet, good fellow; never heard you brag in any way, and this must be true." Shortly after this he was captured and taken to Salisbury prison.—W. O. Talbot, in National Tribune.

A CONFEDERATE general who is rarely heard of nowadays by the north, and who is usually omitted from hastily prepared lists of "surviving lieutenant generals of the confederacy," is Stephen D. Lee, who was appointed to his high rank on June 23, 1864. Gen. Lee lives in a very quiet environment as president of the Farmer Boys' college in Mississippi. During the war he commanded the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee, and was subsequently in command of Hood's old corps of the Army of the Tennessee.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Hints on the All Important Question of Dress—Rare Combinations in Silk and Wool—Birds All the Rage for Hat and Bonnet Decoration.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

Every importing house and dry goods establishment in this city is now filled with busy hurrying throngs of women, all apparently in the brightest and best of moods, and for the simple reason that they are wholly absorbed in deciding that most important question: 'Wherewithal shall ye be clothed?' Certainly the fair shoppers are busy with a confusion of bewildering temptations this autumn season, for wherever the eye may turn, there is found richness, novelty and rare elegance. Just enough of the picturesque element is added to the newly-opened textiles and garnitures to make them increasingly attractive. The materials which enter very largely into the composition of the new handsome toilets and costumes of the season consist, in a great degree, of rare combinations in silk and wool, in mixtures of brocade or moire and corded silk, or exquisite light-weight wools to be made up with satin or velvet, plain or fancy in style. A great variety of fabrics in black are brought out in silk, satin, wool and fancy mixtures. Some of these are in brocaded effects, while others are plaided, checked or striped.

This season very stylish separate coats are made, that are not designed to match the gown in color, still there is a certain harmony between it and the costume, which it is to complete, not eclipse. Dark green, dark blue and black can be worn almost indiscriminately with any gown.

The most fashionable skirt of the season is in three pieces—one part composing the front and sides, and in the back are two gored breadths with a seam down the center. The bell skirt and the seven-gored model also remain in popular favor, though the first named style is a novelty. Some of the new tailor gowns show a slightly draped overdress slashed open at one side to show a velvet underskirt, or a panel to give the idea of such foundation. The overdress is arranged to show the velvet, but not prominently.

The other extreme is the stately and enveloping French redingotes, which not a few designers and tailors think are the most distinguished looking street garments that are made. Real dreadnaughts for utility wear in rough weather have a decidedly English air. They are finished with all the smart accessories of the modern long cloak, the silk lined shoulder capes included. They have a faint peaty odor and a basket weave, and they wear as only English tweed and cheviot can be made to. Dark-hued green, dark Neapolitan blue (an exquisite shade), tan, olive, brown, and a number of very dark fruit shades that impart a glow of crimson—all these colors in covert, Venetian and ladies' cloth are used in the making of various natty coats in Duchess of York, princess and double-breasted English walking jacket styles, and capes likewise, in shapes innumerable. Fancy waists of every description are in the height of fashion, and many women for this season have made one or two black satin, silk or striped moire and faille skirts of stylish cut and hang, and by the aid of some of these smart bodices they vary their appearance most charmingly at small expense; for fancy silks, designed for these waists, are sold at from sixty-five to seventy-nine cents a yard, twenty-two inches wide and of excellent quality and most beautiful patterns and colorings.

KATE DUNHAM.

Mamma's Boy.

Minister—Ah, Tommy, is that you? I trust you are always a good boy, Tommy.

Tommy—Yeth, thir.

"That's right. I am sure you are always kind to your good mother."

"Yeth, thir. I was helping her yesterday."

"Very glad to hear it, Tommy. What did you do for her yesterday?"

"I helped her with the washing, thir. She said she couldn't get on with the washing if we didn't take our dinner an hour sooner, and I took it as soon as she had it ready."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

HOW STOUT GOT STOUT.

The Remarkable Experience of a Rheumatic Sufferer.

All But Paralyzed—Lost His Flesh and Expected to Die—How He Got Well and Strong.

[From the Mt. Sterling (Ill.) Republican.]

Few men are held in higher esteem by their fellow-townspeople than James W. Stout, of Ripley, Ill., and it is due, no doubt, partly to this popularity that the record of the case has created such widespread interest. While his experience is not without an equal, yet it has been sufficiently remarkable to demand the attention of thousands of people in Illinois, among whom are numbered some of the most eminent physicians.

In January, 1888, Mr. Stout was stricken with what was then believed to be sciatic rheumatism, and in a short time was barely able to hobble around on crutches, and it seemed to his friends that his days were numbered. To-day he is a strong, hearty-looking man for 160 pounds.

How this wonderful change was brought about is most interesting as told to a representative of the Republican by Mr. Stout himself:

"I was afflicted with sciatic rheumatism and lumbago in January, 1888. The sciatic nerve on the right side became affected in the hip, running down to the ankle and across the small of the back to the left side, and soon my whole system became afflicted, causing me the most excruciating pain. In a very short time I become totally unable to attend to any business whatever, and the disease rapidly growing worse I had to take to my bed, where I lay suffering almost continuously for months the most agonizing torture, scarcely being able to move or be moved. At one time I lay for six weeks flat on my back, the slightest movement causing me such pain as almost to throw me into convulsions. I cannot begin to express to you the intense pain I suffered. I was drawn, by the severeness of the malady, over to the left side; lost my appetite, had no desire for food, and what little I did eat I could not digest, the digestive organs failing to perform their duty, adding greatly to my already precarious condition. For weeks at a time I was unable to eat or sleep, suffering all the time most intensely and at times fearing I would lose my reason, and would have welcomed death to relieve me of my sufferings.

"I consulted with local physicians and some of the most eminent specialists of the larger cities throughout the country, some treating me for one thing and some for another, but without effect, and I received no relief whatever. One physician told me I had double curvature of the spine and would eventually become paralyzed. I spent hundreds of dollars in the short time I was afflicted without receiving the least benefit. My friends all thought that there was no hope for me whatever and said that I must die, and I, myself, had almost given up in despair, when, in September, 1888, about eight months after I was first afflicted, my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Without much hope, I at once sent to C. F. Rickey & Co., Druggists, Mt. Sterling, Ill., and procured some of the pills and immediately began taking them. Before long I became aware of a great change for the better in my almost hopeless condition. My appetite came back and my digestive organs performed their usual functions properly. I took some more and grew rapidly better—could sit up in a chair and my body began to straighten out; continued the treatment and in a short time was able to be about on crutches. My recovery from that time on was very rapid and assured. My right leg, which before I commenced this treatment, was numb and dead, now experienced a pricking, tingling sensation. I was enabled to throw away my crutches and walk upright once more among my fellows, a better man physically than ever before. When first taken by the disease I weighed 160 pounds, was reduced to 115; I now weigh 166, more than I ever weighed at any time in my life. Yes, sir, I lay my recovery entirely to Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady N. Y.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"Does she love music?" "M—Yes. But not enough to keep away from the piano"—Washington Star.

—Hoax—Why do you call that trolley-car conductor 'Time'? Joax—Because he waits for no man.—Philadelphia Record.

—Merchant (to portrait-painter)—How much will you charge to paint my portrait if I furnish the paint?—Fliegende Blatter.

—She—I don't believe you love me as much as you did before we were married. He—Just as much as I ever did; perhaps not so much as I said I did.—Sun.

—The Wife—Yes, I married you to spite Fred Grirson. The Husband truefully—I wish, my love, you had married Fred Grigson to spite me.—Tit-Bits.

—Wife—And did Mr. Gay really say I was positively dove-like? Husband—Something of that sort. He said you were pigeon-toed, I believe.—Boston Transcript.

—Tourist (in a remote village)—Can you tell me where the station is? Porter—I can, but I won't. We are glad to have a tourist here at last.—Fliegende Blatter.

"Dah is er heap in gibbin' er frien' In distress er incouragin' word," said Uncle Eben. "An' de mos' incouragin' word yoh can say is 'yes' when he axes yoh foh er small loan."—Washington Star.

—Sensitive.—Cobble—Van Gilder, the painter, came near being drowned recently, didn't he? Stone—Yes; and now he won't speak to me. Cobble—Why not? I referred to him as a struggling artist.—N. Y. Sun.

QUEER LITTLE ONES.

WORN out ivory billiard balls are usually cut up into dice.

ALASKA has a newspaper which is published but once a year.

NEW YORK and Boston together have ten miles less paved streets than has the city of Chicago.

IN Liverpool recently 150 temperance sermons were preached on what was observed as "Temperance Sunday."

THE swell visiting card in China is an oblong piece of red paper about four inches wide and eight inches long with the name in black rubber.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Oct. 8.

Fire in a frame barn in Chicago resulted in the death of thirty-five horses.

Coffin & Stanton, a stock brokerage firm in New York, failed with liabilities of $3,600,000.

Henry Keistel, a farmer living near Carlyle, Ill., was swindled out of $1,000 by three confidence men.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has written a letter declining to again be a candidate for the office.

Six persons were badly injured in a freight train wreck at Mansfield, O. Twenty cars were demolished.

Luther Colby, for thirty-seven years editor of the organ of the spiritualists, died in Boston, Mass., aged 80 years.

In the Rahway (N. J.) road race Thomas Hughes covered the 25-mile course in 1:09:27, a new world's record.

It has been discovered that prison contract labor has been abolished in Michigan by an error of the legislature.

William Herrick, a machinist at Indianapolis, has fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000, left by a relative in England.

John Clark, a full-blooded Chippewa, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Foss at the Methodist conference in Duluth, Minn.

Edward Garnet, treasurer of Brewster county, Tex., was held up by a lone bandit at Alpine and robbed of $3,000.

Five men were indicted for wrecking a Big Four passenger train at Fountanet, Ind., during the great railroad strike.

The Hungarian diet has passed the bill granting liberty of worship to all creeds, despite the opposition of the clergy.

Customs receipts under the new tariff are not as large as expected and the condition of the treasury is again serious.

Every county in Ireland was represented in a monster procession at Dublin in commemoration of the death of Parnell.

Because the new tariff law militates against Germany's sugar, threats are made of retaliation against American products.

William Vance, sentenced to a term of twenty years at St. Joseph, Mo., for attempted murder, is now said to be innocent.

The republicans of South Carolina will not nominate a state ticket, but candidates will run in each congressional district.

A train on the Georgia Southern was wrecked in a cut near Bristol, Tenn., ten passengers being injured and eight coaches burned.

Near Knoxville, Tenn., two farmers, Charles Perky and Jones Overton, fought over the line of a fence and killed each other.

Near the volcano of Purace, in the Andes mountains, the ruins of a prehistoric city covering hundreds of acres have been found.

George Neorr, aged 60, a saloonkeeper at Indianapolis, Ind., fatally shot his wife and then killed himself. A quarrel was the cause.

Engineer Michael Ketchum, Fireman Thomas Warren and Brakeman M. E. Hummel were killed in a freight wreck at Southfield, Mo.

The ship City of Athens sailed for the United Kingdom with the first cargo of wheat shipped from Tacoma, Wash., amounting to 1,800 tons.

At the national convention in Boston of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows James Needham, of Philadelphia, was elected grand master.

George W. Wolf cut 1 hour and 13 minutes from the Chicago-New York bicycle road record, making the 1,008 miles in 6 days 8 hours and 20 minutes.

Wenzel Galasch and his son, of Hewitt, Wis., and Mrs. Martin, of West Orrville, O., stepped off swiftly-moving trains and received fatal injuries.

William Nixon's chestnut mare Quirt ran at Vallejo, Cal., the two fastest half-mile heats on record. She won the first heat in :47½, the second in :47¾.

Capt. Charles A. Sawyer, Port Townsend, Wash., is dead. He commanded the Orpheus twenty years ago when it collided with and sunk the Pacific, entailing a loss of 400 lives and $1,000,000 in gold dust.

Had Squandered a Fortune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Jossell Meyer Bushong, aged 65, died at the city hospital, a friendless old man, and was buried in potters' field. More than forty years ago, when Bushong came of age in New York city, he found himself in possession of an estate worth nearly $500,000. He spent money recklessly about New York and Philadelphia, and when it was exhausted he went to the far west, drifting aimlessly from one camp to another. Last June he arrived here with one of the commonweal detachments, and was sent to the city hospital an incurable consumptive.

For Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Col. W. L. Strong, president of the Central national bank, formerly a country merchant at Piqua, O., and John W. Goff, who has acquired national fame as chief counsel of the Lexow investigating committee, have been selected by the committee of seventy and also by the regular republican organization to head the municipal ticket this fall, Col. Strong being nominated for mayor and Mr. Goff for recorder.

Bridegroom Killed Himself.

BELTON, Mo., Oct. 6.—Henry Hockaday, one of the most prominent young men of this city, suicided by taking strychnine. He was a brother of C. S. Hockaday and otherwise highly connected. He was married only last week and the cause of his rash act is a great mystery.

Nonpartisan W. C. T. U. to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 6.—The national convention of the nonpartisan Women's Christian Temperance union will be held in this city November 13 to 16 inclusive.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Lives Crushed Out at a Fire in Detroit, Mich.

Nine Other Firemen Are Badly Hurt—The Unfortunates Buried Under the Falling Walls of a Burning Building.

FATAL FLAMES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Six dead and nine injured is the record of the fire which destroyed the furniture store of Keenan & Jahn at 7:20 a. m. Friday. The dead are:

Lieut. Michael H. Donoghue, chemical No. 1; Richard Dely, pipeman No. 9; John Pagel, pipeman No. 9; Frederick A. Bussey, spectator, died at Grace hospital; Mike Hall, pipeman No. 9; Julius Cummings, of No. 2.

The injured are:

Mike Gray, probably fatally; Lieut. O'Rourke, of engine No. 3; Fireman F. Stock, No. 8; Pipeman C. Cronin, No. 9; John B. Newell, truck No. 2, injured about the head; Thomas Garry, substitute, badly bruised; Leslie McNamara, No. 2; Henry Kimberly, No. 2; Henry Herig, leg broken.

Employes Got Out with Difficulty.

The fire was discovered in the shipping room in the basement at the back of the store. An alarm was promptly turned in, but by the time the engines arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, having run up the elevator shaft, and the entire upper floor was a mass of flame and smoke when the first stream was thrown. There were sixty employes in the building and most of them had great difficulty in escaping. The building, an old five-story structure, was soon gutted and the stock ruined. At 9 o'clock the front wall of the building tumbled into Woodward avenue. It came in the shape of a collapse, and the mass of debris did not spread beyond the curb. The firemen working in front of the building were warned and retreated as rapidly as possible. Some got out from under, but a dozen or more were unable to do so on account of the piles of brick, glass and burnt timbers.

Stampeded by Electric Wires.

A yell of horror went up from the throats of the thousands who were in the street, and then there was a crash like an earthquake. The air was filled with dust and sheets of flame and smoke. Some of the falling wall broke the heavy electric wires and the trolley wire. A flash of spattering electric fluid lighted up the scene, and people crowded and surged to get into the stores and down the side streets to escape being shocked. A number of men, women and children were trampled under the feet of the frightened spectators, but none was seriously hurt.

The aggregate loss on building and stock is estimated at $90,000; fully insured.

POPULISTS CLAIM THE STATE.

Say Official Returns Will Give Them a Majority in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following telegram was received at populist headquarters Friday from the paper of which Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for congress, is editor:

"Official returns from seventy-eight counties give democrats 7,000. Fifty-nine counties unreported will probably overcome this and elect populists. Gross fraud everywhere, throwing out populist precincts."

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Official returns are not all in. Atkinson (dem.) runs behind his ticket by about 10,000. The ticket is elected by 25,000 to 30,000. The populists claim fraud and that they have carried the state. The populists will have seven senators and forty members of the house. This will leave the democrats in full control however.

Six Months for Contempt of Court.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Ex-United States Attorney Barnett has been sentenced by Judge Sage to six months' imprisonment in Warren county jail for contempt of court. His contempt was a neglect to pay over a sum of money which he held in trust when ordered by the United States court to pay it. This case has been standing several months, and it was only a fortnight ago that Mr. Barnett was arrested on one of his clandestine visits to Cincinnati.

Fell from the Clouds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Miss Beatrice Vandecressien, aged 17, fell from a parachute Saturday, 1,600 feet, in this city, and was instantly killed. Miss Vandecressien was to have been married next week, and she had agreed with her betrothed, who was present, that this would be her last ascension.

Susan B. Anthony to Speak.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Susan B. Anthony will leave next Sunday for Kansas, where she is to take an active part in the fall campaign. The populist party has put into its platform a woman's suffrage plank, and Miss Anthony's purpose in visiting the west is to speak in favor of that particular feature.

Cut His Rival's Throat.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 8.—On Beech Fork, 12 miles south of this city, William Adkins and Tom Mays, two prominent young men, became involved in a difficulty, when Adkins cut Mays' throat. Mays died almost instantly. Jealousy was the cause of the trouble. Adkins is still at large.

Fire at Adel, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8.—Fire at Adel consumed the opera house and a number of other buildings in the business portion. The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000; insurance about one-half. Fifteen horses were cremated.

Robbed a Bank.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Professional safe blowers robbed O. W. Shryer's bank at Bloomfield, Ind., of $5,500 last night. One of the thieves was captured, with $1,100 of the money.

For Another Term.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Massachusetts republicans held their state convention here Saturday and renominated Governor Greenhalge and Lieutenant Governor Wolcott.

FOR CONGRESS.

Nominations Made in Various Portions of the Country.

Candidates for congress were chosen as follows on Thursday:

Ohio, Tenth district, J. O. Yates (dem.). Michigan, Eleventh district, W. E. Hudson (dem.). Minnesota, Second district, H. S. Kelley (pro); Fifth, T. Edlastad (pro). Maryland, Fourth district, R. H. Smith (rep). Arkansas, Third district, W. H. Hall (rep). North Carolina, Fifth district, W. Merritt (pop). New Jersey, Third district, H. F. Howell (rep).

The following congressional nominations were made on Friday:

Illinois, Third district, H. H. Belknap (rep). Ohio, Eighth district, E. T. Dunn (dem). New York, Thirty-first district, H. C. Brewster, (rep). Massachusetts, Fifth district, H. A. Little (dem).

The democrats made the following congressional nominations on Saturday:

New York, Twenty-first district, W. T. Henderson; Twenty-ninth, A. J. Roberts; Thirtieth, Francis Murphy. Indiana, Sixth district, James Brooks. Alabama, Fourth district, T. G. Plowman.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Gen. Booth's Tour of America—Growth of the Organization.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 8.—Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrived here Saturday and will remain for several days. He will proceed from here to Ottawa and then go to New York, where he will hold a conference with all the leading officers of the Salvation Army in the United States. He will visit all the great American cities, gradually working west until he reaches 'Frisco late in December, returning thence by British Columbia and Manitoba to Toronto. From thence he will go to New York, whence he sails for England early in January. The general says the progress of the army lately in the United States and Canada has been satisfactory. Scarcity of funds has hampered the army on this continent, but this difficulty has now apparently been overcome.

Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The sermon of Cardinal Gibbons at the cathedral Sunday was addressed particularly to the women, and in it the cardinal took occasion to express his views in opposition to woman suffrage. Among other things he said:

"The proper sphere of woman is in the home, and the more influence she gains in public life the more she will lose in private life. While men are the sovereigns of the country, their wives command them, and, therefore, exert a controlling power. Above all things take care of your homes."

Lifetime's Savings Stolen.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 6.—A pocketbook was stolen Thursday from Joseph Matchett, of Candor, which contained $14,000, $6,000 in $100 bills and the balance in checks, notes, etc. The money represented the savings of a lifetime. Matchett is a contracting carpenter. The robbery was committed at the railroad station in a big crowd, and is supposed to have been the work of Pittsburgh crooks, a number of whom were attending the Burgettstown fair.

Killed at a Crossing.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 5.—A special from Deshler, O., says half a mile east of this town Thursday a Big Four freight train struck at a grade crossing a buggy containing Asa Briggs and his wife and a Miss Hutchins, living near here. Mrs. Briggs lived but half an hour, her skull being fractured. Her husband was fatally hurt, but Miss Hutchins escaped with a broken arm.

Did Will Run.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Charles F. Brown, of Newburg, was on Saturday nominated for judge of the court of appeals by the democratic state committee in place of William J. Gaynor, who declined to accept. Following the nomination Senator Hill and Representative Lockwood were formally notified of their nominations as governor and lieutenant governor and accepted.

Foster to Make a Settlement.

FOSTORIA, O., Oct. 8.—The long-delayed settlement with the creditors of ex-Gov. Foster and his partner, Mr. Davis, has at length come about. The assignee has announced that he would be able to pay forty cents on the dollar, and the claims amount to $112,000. The settlement with creditors will commence at once.

Italy to Have Nickel Coins.

ROME, Oct. 4.—The Italian government has given to Krupp, of Berlin, an order for the coinage of 10,000,000 of nickel lire.

THE MARKETS.

	Chicago, Oct. 8.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$2 35 @	$3 20
Sheep	2 00 @	2 25
Hogs	5 10 @	5 30
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3 10 @	3 30
City Mills extra	4 00 @	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		57½
No. 1 Northern	54 @	61½
CORN—No. 2	46 @	46½
October	40½ @	40¾
OATS—No. 2	23 @	23
RYE	42 @	44
PORK—Mess New	11 55 @	11 75
LARD—Western	6 00 @	6 05
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @	20
Western Dairy	13 @	17
CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	3 35 @	4 15
Cows	1 25 @	2 00
Stockers	2 00 @	2 55
Feeders	2 10 @	3 30
Butchers' Steers	2 15 @	3 75
Bulls	1 60 @	2 50
HOGS	4 00 @	4 40
SHEEP	3 10 @	3 40
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @	18
Dairy	13 @	21
EGGS—Fresh	16½ @	17½
BROOM CORN (per ton)—		
Self Working	100 00 @	110 00
New Dwarf	110 00 @	120 00
All Hurl	100 00 @	120 00
POTATOES (per bu)	10 @	15
PORK—Mess	12 25 @	12 50
LARD—Steam	7 50 @	7 55
FLOUR—Spring Patents	3 20 @	3 50
Spring Straights	2 20 @	2 60
Winter Patents	2 40 @	2 90
Winter Straights	2 10 @	2 40
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	54½	54¾
Corn, No. 2	31 @	31½
Oats, No. 2	23½ @	24
Rye, No. 2	47 @	47½
Barley, No. 2	35½ @	36
LUMBER—		
Fence Stuff	6 00 @	8 25
Joists	12 00 @	12 50
Timbers	10 00 @	11 00
Boards	6 00 @	6 25
Lath, Dry	1 40 @	1 50
Shingles	1 25 @	2 00
ST. LOUIS		
CATTLE—Texas Steers	2 25 @	3 00
Native Steers	3 40 @	4 35
HOGS	4 75 @	5 20
SHEEP	2 00 @	3 75
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	3 00 @	3 60
Feeders	2 25 @	2 65
HOGS	4 40 @	4 80
SHEEP	2 50 @	3 10

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food.

The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Dr. Haines, of Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist of the Chicago Board of Health, says: "Royal is not only the purest, but the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted."

Injurious Effects of Too Much Haste.

In prescribing for a patient the other day, a physician, who is a specialist in nervous difficulties, declared that a young woman under his charge was literally killing herself by too rapid movements. "She is not satisfied," he said, "with going about and doing things in a quiet, ordinary way, but actually rushes through with her work and continually overtaxes herself. She can not be convinced that a little more deliberation might accomplish just as much and save her strength. So firmly is this habit of haste fixed upon her that she will run up and downstairs when there is no need for hurry, and indeed when there is no possible pretext for doing it." The doctor's prescription was: A good deal more deliberation, a large amount of rest and pleasant occupation. The world is full of people who are rushing themselves to ruin of health as fast as they can go. They not only rush but worry and, between these two, subject their nervous systems to more wear and tear than anything short of wrought steel would endure.—N. Y. Ledger.

ROBBIE—"I'm going to be a pirate, like Capt. Kidd, when I grow up." Charlie—"I'm going to be a train robber like Jesse James." Johnnie—"Well, I ain't. I'm going to keep a summer hotel, like Uncle Jake."—Truth.

Gone Out of Business.

A most important branch of business in the human mechanism is that transacted by the kidneys. If your kidneys have gone out of business, look out! Soon they will become diseased, unless they resume the payment of their debt to nature. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the start and all will be well. Employ it, too, for malarial and dyspeptic troubles, constipation, liver complaint and feebleness.

STERN Employer—"I hear you were at the ball game yesterday afternoon?" Office Boy—"Yes, sir." Stern Employer—"I suppose you were on the quiver?" Office Boy—"No, sir. I was on the fence."

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

ARTHUR—"Do you need a cook?" Mistress—"Yes. If I did not I wouldn't keep one."—Truth.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Most people believe that a college yell is a "hollow" mockery.

BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nervine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womankind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she *looks well* and she *feels well*.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

"WOMAN'S ILLS."

MRS. BATES.

MRS. W. R. BATES, of *Falworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio*, writes:

"A few years ago I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G. 1521.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST. IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.

MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED STEADY WORK, $5.00 DAILY. Great demand. Experience unnecessary. Letter stamp. Information free. ALFRED SHELLEY CO., 225 Fulton St., NEW YORK. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

Use ST. JACOBS OIL FOR PAINS RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC, And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

READ A FACT. TAKE A HINT.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction Wherever Tried.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Free of Farmers and Poultrymen ... SAMPLES OF ... Neponset Water Proof Fabrics,

For Roofs, Sides and Walls, for Houses, Barns, Henhouses, Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Haystacks, Wagon Covers, etc.

They cost very much less than Shingles and wear for years. They are absolutely Water-Proof, Frost-Proof, Snow-Proof, and Vermin-Proof.

Nails and Tin Caps with each roll of Red Rope Roofing.

and full particulars. Write . . . .

F. W. BIRD & SON, Sole Makers, East Walpole, Mass.

LOOK for the LITTLE GIRL. ON ALL GENUINE "NEPONSET."

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The Lewis Hardware Company.

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Paper for date and don't Forget to Come.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM H. UPHAM, of Wood.
For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL B. ENSCH, of Manitowoc.
For Secretary of State—
HENRY C. CASSON, of Vernon.
For Treasurer—
SEWELL A. PETERSON, of Barron.
For Attorney General—
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.
For Sup't. of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. McKENZIE, of Buffalo.
For Insurance Commissioner—
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress—
ALEX. STEWART, of Marathon.

Assembly Ticket.

For Member of Assembly—
C. C. YAWKEY, of Oneida.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff—
B. F. SMITH.
For County Clerk—
WM. C. OGDEN.
For County Treasurer
CHAS. WOODCOCK.
For District Attorney—
LEVI J. BILLINGS.
For Register of Deeds—
FRED PEIKARD.
For Court Clerk—
FRANK CAIN.
For County Superintendent—
F. M. MASON.
For County Surveyor—
DAVID H. VAUGHN.
For Coroner—
G. C. PINGRY.

Cyrus C. Yawkey.

Every Republican and every man who desires a government for the people which means and brings good times, plenty of work and living wages, should vote and work for the election of C. C. Yawkey, to the assembly.

He is a Republican.

He stands for the principles of Protection to American labor and American industries.

He will vote with the party which has made and kept the country prosperous until overturned two years ago.

He is an honorable man in every walk and movement of his life.

He is posted on the needs of the District and has the ability to creditably care for them.

He is experienced in public affairs and is a worker for his constituents always.

He will put in every moment of his time in working for the large and varied interests of the people of the district.

He has no favorites to please, no enemies to punish and no localities to attend to to the neglect of others.

Every man who wants the Democratic times changed to times of prosperity, and the legislature to again be in the ranks of the party of progression and prosperity, should not fail to help along the coming triumph of Mr. Yawkey.

Lynch at Eagle River.

The Honorable Thomas Lynch, who has impersonated a Representative from this district in congress the past four years, was in Eagle River last week, and as usual displayed his ability. Here is what the Review of that place says of it:

"A set to with words between Tom Lynch and Pat Murphy, of Deerbrook, took place on the streets here Friday. Mr. Murphy is a democrat and two years ago was a strong supporter of the Hon. Tom, but when Lynch voted directly against the interests of his constitutents, to put lumber and iron ore on the free list Pat went back on him. Lynch tried to show how greatly the democratic party had benefited the laboring man but Pat could not be convinced that a reduction in his wages from thirty-five dollars a month to twenty was a benefit; "but" said Lynch, "we have fixed it so that the necessaries of life don't cost half as much as they did two years ago." "What necessaries" says Murphy "I have to pay as much for my board now when I get only $15.00 a month as I did when I got $35.00. My tobacco costs me as much and a glass of whiskey just the same." "But," says Lynch, "you can buy a suit of clothes for one-half what you could two years ago," to which Murphy replied that he had been unable to earn money enough to buy a new suit, so that he did not know what they could be bought for. The argument was continued for some time when Lynch realized that he was getting the worst of it and sneaked away."

THIRTY-THREE YEAR MARVELS.

Yet Not So Marvelous, Because We Were Prospering Under Protection.

There is much to study in the accompanying table. It could be extended indefinitely, but enough has been given to show our marvelous growth in 33 years. Our population has little more than doubled, yet our wealth has increased more than fourfold. Our manufactures have increased more than sixfold, our

	1860.	1892.
Population..........	31,443,321	65,246,000
Wealth..............	$16,159,616,068	$73,565,000,000
Wealth per capita.	514	1,003
Savings.............	149,277,504	1,785,150,957
Savings per capita.	4.75	28.63
Manufactures......	1,885,861,676	11,450,256,000
Wages................	378,878,966	2,630,750,000
Farm values........	6,645,045,007	14,170,500,000
Foreign trade......	687,192,176	1,714,064,116

foreign trade has about trebled and our farm values more than doubled. But it is in wages and savings that the greatest advance is shown, and where do we ever see the fruits of protection that we do not see increased wages and savings?

In the last generation the wages of our people have increased more than sevenfold and our savings more than twelvefold, and during the same time we have paid off nearly $2,000,000,000 of national debt. In 1860 our exports amounted to $323,576,057, in 1892 to $1,030,278,148, and yet, enormous as is our foreign trade, it is small indeed compared with our domestic trade, which last year was estimated to be about $60,000,000,000.

Now we are asked to give up this grand home market in the hopes of increasing our foreign sales by a few millions. We are asked to accept half or quarter of these wages. We are asked to draw out these savings and buy the products of other lands. We are asked to sacrifice these manufactures and farms to impoverish ourselves as we did just before the era of protection began.

If the McKinley bill is changed for one with lower duties, we shall lose more in a decade than we have won in a generation. What a different set of figures the 1900 column would show after seven years of free trade! It cannot last more than seven years at the longest.

RICHARD COBDEN A FALSIFIER.

Without Protection England Cannot Hold Her Own.

It is astounding to note how falsified are all the predictions of Richard Cobden and how true, in only 60 years, have been the statements—unheeded at the time—that the days would come when Englishmen would have to submit to German wages, German hours of labor, German food, or to leave their land of birth and seek for fair remuneration in lands where protection to native labor was in force, and the bone, sinew and capital of man was not handicapped by pauper labor. Do not all our ablest statesmen of both political parties, our bankers, our merchants, our manufacturers concur with our landlords and farmers that without protection, wisely and carefully sustained, England cannot hold her own against all "the civilized world?" Driven out of all "civilized markets," the search for new markets among the uncivilized millions of Africa, who only use three yards per annum of calico to cover their loins, will not replace the loss of our European, American, Indian, Chinese and Japanese customers.—Cor. Manchester Courier.

Protection Means Business.

During 33 years of protection—1860-93—the annual value of the manufactures in the United States increased by $9,563,000,000. Is not this enormous growth, with its consequent increase in the employment of labor, a satisfactory proof that protection is a good thing for the country? Let well alone.

Poor Girl!

The vindication of all the United States senators from the charges of speculating in sugar stocks must make the situation rather embarrassing for Senator McPherson's hired girl.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR FOREIGNERS.

Secretary Carlisle Stretches the Law to Squelch American Interests.

The attitude of our secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, in desiring to accommodate the foreign manufacturers and the importers of foreign goods is quite in keeping with the free trade policy of his party. Were it otherwise we should be surprised at reading the following extract from a recent Washington dispatch:

"Secretary Carlisle is especially anxious to find some law of construction by which he can admit goods which under the present law are dutiable and are now in bond, but which become free under the new tariff law, into the United States free of duty without subjecting the owners to the expense of exporting them and then reimporting them."

It is very evident that the Gorman tariff bill did not authorize what Secretary Carlisle has since permitted. Had the new law been explicit in so doing there would have been no occasion for the secretary of the treasury to be "especially anxious" to oblige his foreign friends. An honest man would not have sought a quibble or a subterfuge to evade the law. A true American would have executed the law as he found it and would have been glad of the opportunity that served to benefit Americans by prolonging the chance for the employment of American labor in the manufacture of American goods.

The public prominence that has so repeatedly been given to this Democratic official's inordinate desire to save a few dollars for foreign manufacturers, while at the same time wresting a few dollars from the unfortunate American wage earners, is inferential proof that the exact reading of the law has not been put into execution. It was undoubtedly the original intention of the free traders to grant to foreign manufacturers the special privilege that the treasury official has gone out of his way to yield. But through one of its many "inconsistencies and crudities" the original intention of the bill was defeated, and a meddlesome official has transacted a very dirty piece of business. His action should be tested in a court of law.

How Tariff Reform Was Accomplished.

PEOPLE SPEND THEIR SAVINGS.

Money Drawn From the New York Banks That Was Put by During Prosperity.

The New York state superintendent of banking has prepared his annual report upon the savings banks within his jurisdiction. It is of interest because it shows that the amount of money held by savings banks in this state to the credit of depositors on July 1, 1894, was $12,000,000 less than on July 1, 1893.

Out of the 31 counties in New York state there were only three that showed any increase in deposits, showing that the result of the threat of free trade was as widespread as it was disastrous. But even this does not represent the true condition of the people in the Empire State. The amount of money deposited in the savings banks during the year ending June 30, 1894, was $37,400,000 less than the people deposited the previous year, and the total amount withdrawn in 1894 was $34,400,000 greater than the total amount deposited in the same year. Here are the details:

Counties.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
Albany....................	$9,920,623	$10,799,685
Broome....................	1,030,792	1,206,400
Cayuga....................	1,400,883	1,843,049
Chemung..................	12,255	65,559
Columbia..................	634,049	649,760
Cortland..................	577,550	661,656
Dutchess..................	1,911,840	2,406,190
Erie........................	13,611,570	16,204,707
Fulton.....................	41,599	49,305
Greene.....................	251,735	291,495
Jefferson..................	967,621	1,071,090
Kings......................	23,217,129	35,919,954
Madison...................	345,485	407,338
Monroe....................	9,241,626	11,234,076
Montgomery..............	293,021	351,419
New York.................	61,252,000	90,292,230
Niagara...................	1,374,919	1,511,619
Oneida....................	2,053,224	2,701,409
Onondaga.................	6,570,198	7,916,222
Orange....................	1,320,110	2,437,174
Oswego....................	1,109,627	1,310,558
Putnam....................	62,561	82,411
Queens....................	1,227,223	1,256,111
Rensselaer................	1,404,073	1,653,060
Richmond.................	532,620	548,398
Schenectady..............	477,252	618,887
Seneca....................	100,777	105,169
Suffolk....................	973,083	1,028,044
Tompkins..................	520,325	614,401
Ulster.....................	1,522,908	1,825,147
Westchester..............	3,419,049	4,048,661
Totals, June 30, 1894....	$176,055,842	$210,480,274
Totals, June 30, 1893....	212,483,219	204,084,766

Did the Republicans or Democrats Bankrupt the Treasury?

The statement prepared in the treasury department and introduced into The Congressional Record by the Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa shows the following facts concerning the amount of money in the treasury at the beginning of the last four administrations:

President Garfield found a cash balance at the beginning of his term, March 4, 1881, of....................	$170,817,428
Grover Cleveland, at the beginning of his first term, March 4, 1885, found..............................	139,356,506
President Harrison on March 4, 1889, found..............................	183,827,190
Grover Cleveland, for his second term, March 4, 1893, found.........	124,128,087

These figures do not sound very much like a bankrupt treasury. If President Cleveland had, as a cautious man, looked to the foreign sources of revenue by which to have maintained the balances in the treasury, he would not have been wrestling with a deficiency or a bankrupt treasury.

Business Under Democracy.

The loss of trade in the United States during July, as reflected by bank clearings, was $647,648,713 as compared with July, 1893. But comparing it with two years ago the loss of trade in July exceeded $1,000,000,000.

In the Bottomless Pit.

President Cleveland informed congress and the people, through the Catchings medium, that he would not permit himself "to be separated from my party." No, he will not. He will sink, first and head first, into the bottomless pit that he has been digging for Democracy during the past 18 months. They will all sink together. There will be no separation.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office over Spafford & Cole's

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. *Surplus*, $15,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital and Surplus $80,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street.

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Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis

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Collections a Specialty. Rhinelander, Wis

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Special attention paid to homestead law and contests. Rhinelander, Wis

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Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

H. C. KEITH,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office in Brown's Block. Rhinelander, Wis

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence, N. W. Corner Court House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

THE NORTHWESTERN
Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is the only Institute in this immediate section licensed to use the famous Chloride of Gold Cure. The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address,
DR. H. C. KEITH.
Rhinelander, Wis.

Spafford & Cole.

Dont' Forget the Time, Oct. 17, '94.

Don't Forget place, Spafford & Cole's.

This time and place will afford you the best opportunity of your life to buy a first class Cloak or Cape (cloth or fur) at a very low price.

Don't forget A. Y. Stubbins, of Chicago, will be here with an immense line, and prices will be extremely low.

Spafford & Cole.

H. LEWIS,
Wine, Liquor and Cigar MERCHANT.
Stoltzman Block. Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

SLIMMER'S
NEW
Clothing . . .
. . . House.

FILLED TO OVERFLOWING
With Gent's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

HENRY HEYN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hard and Soft Wood,
Lime,
Brick,
Hair,
CEMENT, STUCCO,
Plastering Hair and
Building Material

Warehouse near N-W Depot.

The Price Tells.. The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHN E. JACKSON
Sanitary Plumber

I am fully prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing—Steam and Hot Water Heating, Etc.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished on Plumbing in all its Branches
Agent for the Leading Steam and Hot Water Heaters.
Office on Stevens Street opposite Fuller House.

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermens' Hardware!

J. Segerstrom,

. . Dealer in

Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamonds, Silverware,
Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

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Plain Reasons For Prosperity in '92 and Distress in '94.

PEOPLE LISTEN AND LEARN

Congress Revised the Tariff, While People Revised Their Views.

M'KINLEY IN THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Another glorious Republican event was celebrated in Minnesota Saturday night, when Governor McKinley was greeted in this city by patriotic hosts. Ten thousand earnest citizens assembled in the Auditorium to listen and to learn. Governor McKinley was escorted to the mass meeting, at nine o'clock, by enormous processions of Republican clubs, brilliant in campaign uniforms and carrying significant political mottoes, all illumined by miles of waving torches. On rising to speak the governor was greeted by a man in the University club as

"Our Next President."

Governor McKinley delivered the following address:

In November, 1892, a Republican national administration, able, efficient and patriotic, which had been in control of the government nearly four years, and at the head of which was one of our greatest American presidents, Benjamin Harrison, was, by the voice of the American people, voted out of power and a Democratic administration voted in. That administration has been in control of the federal government, in all of its branches, for now nearly nineteen months, and during that period it has employed the greater part of its time in revising the tariff. It must have been apparent, even to congress, that

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

while they were engaged in revising the tariff, the people were employed in revising their views, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express those revised views in a constitutional way at a national election. The people of the country were never so anxious in all their history to vote as they are at this hour. And I have been looking for some one who would move the previous question, and stop all debate, so that a vote might be taken at once.

Those who voted the present administration into power, and those who were opposed to its taking control of the government, are equally regretful and unhappy. There probably never has been in the political history of this country, a greater revolution in public sentiment than that which has taken place within the past two years. Every state of the North that has had an opportunity to vote, has voted a condemnation of the present administration, and an approval of Republican policies and principles.

The South Is Dissatisfied Too.

Not only, my fellow citizens, has this revulsion of public sentiment taken place in the North, but there are the same evidences in the South. In the state of Louisiana, less than two weeks ago, the great sugar planters of that state met in convention—men who had all their lives been Democrats, by tradition and by practice, publicly proclaimed their allegiance to the principles of the national Republican party. [Great applause.]

What, my friends, has been the cause of this mighty revulsion of public sentiment? It is answered in a single sentence. The Democratic party has been running the government for nearly 19 months, and during that time little else has been running. Every industry in this country has been disturbed, every investment has been imperiled. Men have found little employment in their accustomed places, and when they have been employed it has been at greatly reduced wages.

Congress has trifled with the sacred trusts of the people, imperiled their investments, disturbed their occupations; they have quarreled and compromised. And at length we get a tariff law, which nobody approves, certainly nobody who lives beneath our flag; a tariff law which the president of the United States refused to sign. A tariff law which he characterized before its enactment as an act of party perfidy and party dishonor. A law which the chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house declared to be the product of a most gigantic trust, which held the congress of the United States by the throat. A law which has some protection and some free trade. It has some protection for the southern section of the country; it has a good deal of free trade for the northern section of the country. It makes wool free, and puts a tariff on sugar. Wool is a Northern product, sugar is a Southern product.

That law was made, not in answer to any demand from the American people, not in response to any public sentiment, not after hearing the representatives of the vast interests of this country; but it was made by three senators—one from Arkansas, one from Missouri and the other from Tennessee. Thirty-seven Democratic senators in caucus agreed to vote for any bill that that committee might prepare.

Tariff Laws of '90 and '94.

Ah, but they say, "Bad as the bill is it is better than the law of 1890." Better for what? Better in what particular? Better for whom? Better for any American citizen? If it served any American interest at all it was the sugar trust and the whisky trust. [Applause.] Has it opened up any new factories? Has it opened up any new industries? Has it lighted a single fire in a furnace? Has it given an additional day's work to the workingmen of the United States? Has it increased their wages? How many men, who were employed in 1892, are idle today? How many men are receiving the wages today they received in 1892? Workingmen of St. Paul, answer me. Workingmen of Minnesota, how many of you who were employed at remunerative wages, are idle today? [A voice: "Two thirds."] [Another voice: "More than that."] And, my fellow countrymen, whether it be one-third or whether it be two-thirds, let me submit another question: "How many of you who have employment are getting as good wages today as you got in 1892? [Many voices: "None."] I venture to say, not 10 per cent of the workingmen of Minnesota, or of the cities of St. Paul or Minneapolis, are getting as good wages in 1894 as they got in 1892. [Voices: "You're right."]

Better than the law of 1890? Why, under the operation of that law every industry in this country was working to its fullest capacity. Not only was every industry working at its fullest capacity, but every man in this country who wanted work could get work at remunerative wages. New industries were builded up under that law, and they were built up in the United States.

Under the stimulus of the law of 1894, if the representative of the Commercial club of London, that banqueted Mr. Wilson, can be relied upon, the law of 1894 has stimulated English industries.

The Dinner Pail Incident.

While on this stand a workingman brought me this tin pail—this bucket. He told me it was American tin made from American steel, and that steel made by an American workingman, and this tin pail made by an American citizen here, in the city of St. Paul. One week ago today every tin-plate factory in the United States closed down. Why? Because the tariff law of 1894 had so reduced the duty upon the foreign product as to make it impossible for those manufactories to produce and pay the scale of wages they had been paying under the law of 1892, and 10,000 men last Saturday night were put out on the streets as the result of the law of 1894. Not only the 10,000 men engaged in the immediate industry, but the 10,000 more men that were making the steel ingots and rolling them into the sheet steel to dip them for tin plate were reduced in their employment by reason of the shutting down of those mills.

When I was in the city of Lincoln, Neb., day before yesterday, in the great street parade there was the representative of what was said to be the largest brick company in that state, and the head of that firm WAS a Democrat—NOT NOW—and printed across the banner carried by the idle workingmen was this inscription:

"Twenty-two million brick in 1892—not one in 1893 or 1894."

And that is the story of every city of this country, and in some line of industry or another.

Better than the law of 1890? Why, under the law of 1890 we collected from customs and from internal revenue enough money every day of the two years and a half it was in operation to pay the expenses of the government, the interest on the public debt and pensions to the soldiers of the country. And since 1892, when the new administration went in, and the decree had gone forth that the policy that had been in operation for thirty years, under which our industries had been builded up and to which every delicate fabric of enterprise has been adjusted, from that time down to this hour, the government of the United States has not collected, any day of any week of those 19 months, enough money to pay the every-day expenses of the government. And it has been compelled to go out and borrow $50,000,000 and issue the bonds of the government—which has not been done since the days of resumption. Not only been compelled to go out and borrow fifty millions of money, but it has drawn upon the gold reserve in the treasury—that has been sacred ever since John Sherman established it down to the inauguration of President Cleveland, and fifty millions of that gold reserve has gone, to meet the current expenses of the federal government.

Democratic Times of Long Ago.

But it is only history repeating itself. The last Democratic administration before the war was an administration of loans and deficits and distress in business, and the first full Democratic administration since the war is an administration of loans and deficits and of universal distress to the country.

Better than the law of 1890? There were mistakes in the law—no great bill with 3,000 items could be passed without having some mistakes—but, my countrymen, whatever mistakes were in the law, whatever errors crept into that law, every one of them was in favor of the American home, the American citizen, the American factory, the American farm. But of the 800 blunders discovered in the law of 1894 not one of them is in favor of the American people. They have not even, by accident or blunder, made any mistakes in favor of American enterprise, American industries or American homes.

Ah, but they say: "Our tariff law is better than the Republican law because it reduces duties." So it does reduce duties. Governor McKinley then explained, clearly and simply, that reduced duties meant greater imports, and every article imported displaced a homemade article, and when home production decreased, workmen became idle, business became stagnant, and hard times speedily resulted.

When you diminish the tariff you do it for only one purpose—that is, to encourage importation. That is what it is done for. That is the objection they make to the law of 1890, that we discouraged importation. Well, we did. We discouraged the importation of every product that we could produce at home that we might find employment for our labor at home, and give to the farmers of the United States consumers of the products of their farms.

Cheap Things and Cheap Times.

Ah, but they say we get things a little cheaper. Is there anybody in this country who wants things any cheaper than they are now? Does the farmer want less price for his wheat, or his corn, or his barley, or his sheep, or his stock? Are not prices low enough, farmers of Minnesota? Does the merchant want the prices of the articles he sells reduced in price? Does the workingman want less wages? Who wants these cheap things?

My fellow citizens, nothing is cheap that comes from abroad to the American people. [Applause.] No product of agriculture is cheap from abroad if it leaves the American product to rot in the ground. No manufactured article is cheap to this country if it takes from the workingmen of this country a day's labor. And the old men in this audience, if they will let memory sweep back, will recall that when things are the cheapest men are the poorest. And when the prices of articles are lowest they are the hardest to get, and that is the trouble now. But there are a good many people living now who did not live under the old Democratic revenue free trade tariff prior to the war. The old men had the experience, and the young men have to have it; and are now enjoying it. And experience, my fellow citizens, after all, is a form of instruction the most efficient and enduring. Sometimes we have to go through the school of adversity. We have been attending that school for the past 18 months. The tuition has been free but the ultimate cost has been very great. It has been a sort of compulsory education. But I believe its lessons will be practical and permanent.

Necessities Taxed, Luxuries Free.

Governor McKinley then showed that the new Democratic tariff law reduced duties on whiskey, leaf tobacco and Havanna cigars, which were sarcastically referred to as "prime necessities." The duty on statuary, paintings, pearl buttons, opium for smoking and other "necessities" had been reduced.

Well, now, of what does their free list consist? They put on the free list articles which, according to the importations of the preceding year, would amount to $11,000,000, and $18,000,000 of this was the farmers' wool, or nearly one half; $9,000,000 of it was lumber; $3,000,000 or more of it were manufactured articles, and $1,000,000 or more of it was paintings and statuary. Your statuary is now free. An article of necessity! But your sugar, an article of luxury, is taxed.

This is not all, my fellow citizens. They have destroyed the splendid commercial treaties made by the administration of President Harrison with the Southern and Central states, made under the provisions of the law of 1890, which opened up that market to the flour, and the bacon and the hams of the farmers of the United States; a trade with Cuba that increased $14,000,000 in a single year, principally agricultural products; and with Brazil that increased $6,000,000 in a single year, principally agricultural products.

Lost Confidence Must Be Restored.

My fellow citizens, our chief trouble now is to get confidence back to the people. Our chief embarrassment comes from this lack of confidence, and not from the money of the country. Some people think our trouble is the money. All the money we have got is good. Our trouble is to get it out in circulation among the people. The banks are full of money. Money was never less employed than it is today, and what we want is something to fetch it out. The way to get the money is to create a demand for the labor and the products of the people. For when labor is stopped wages are stopped, and wages are one of the chief factors in the distribution of money.

The Democratic party is the most remarkable party in history. It is for anything to get power, and then it is never for anything which got it power. It was for free silver in 1892 in some of the states; and when it used to have the house of representatives, and we had the senate and the presidency, they used to go through the idle ceremony of passing a free silver bill, but since they have got into power and can do with silver just what they want to do with it, instead of giving to the country what in many of the states the leaders of the Democratic party said would be done, they have given to silver the worst blow it ever received.

Well, could you expect, my fellow citizens, any other result? Are you disappointed? Why, who elected Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic congress? Everybody who was dissatisfied voted for him, and everybody who voted for him has been dissatisfied ever since.

Soldiers Are Worthy of National Care.

Not only, my fellow citizens, has this administration interrupted the prosperity of the country, but it has to some extent interrupted the patriotism of the country. It has been cutting off and suspending the pensions of the soldiers. I never have advocated excessive pensions; but I believe every man who served in our war and was disabled is entitled to have a pension from the government of the United States. And I believe that when a soldier has once been put on the pension roll of the government—put there by competent authority—he must not be put off until after the fullest investigation, in open, broad daylight, permitting the pensioner to meet face to face his accusers and the witnesses against him, and then if he is unworthy to be on that roll, every patriotic citizen and every patriotic soldier would approve. But there must be no presumption of fraud against him. Why, they sometimes talk about our soldiers as though they enlisted in the service of their country for greed and gain; as though they entered the army for the pay and pensions that were in it. Why, there is not an old soldier before me tonight who, when he took an oath to serve his country in war, ever thought of a pension. And certainly he didn't enlist for the paltry pittance that was paid him. He enlisted from the purest and the highest motives of patriotism—that no harm might come to the republic. And I indignantly resent, with all the earnestness of my nature, any attempt to put the taint of dishonor upon the men who preserved the Union and saved the flag. No braver or more unselfish army was ever assembled than ours. And no army was ever engaged in a nobler cause than the one which engaged the volunteer army of the republic.

And 2,000,000 or more of men, when Abraham Lincoln said, "Come and help save the republic," more than 2,000,000 men answered, "Yes." And to say that those men went in to loot the treasury! Stretched across the great marble capitol at Washington in 1865, when that splendid review of that magnificent army occurred at the close of the war, stretched across that great capitol was an inscription in letters large enough to be read by every returning soldier, in these words.

"There is one debt that this government can never pay, and that is the debt it owes to the men who saved the nation."

That was the true patriotic sentiment at that time, and it is just as true today. And the voice of this country says that sentiment must not be abridged.

My fellow citizens, no party can long stand in the way of the prosperity of this matchless country. With our splendid resources, with the genius and enterprise and skill of our people no party can long obstruct the pathway of our prosperity and progress. They may retard it, they may check it, as they have done and are now doing, but the party that interferes with the prosperity of the country must get out of the way of its prosperity. That is the work we are engaged on tonight. That is the work we are engaged upon at this hour. And every Republican victory means a step nearer to that business confidence and that restoration of prosperity which we left in 1892.

Major McKinley closed his address by appealing to Minnesota to re-elect Governor Nelson and roll up the old-fashioned Minnesota majority for all Republican candidates.

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NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

It has often been told how instruments have been made delicate enough to punch a hole in a human hair. A Parisian genius excels this in the invention of a machine that will split one hair longitudinally into thirty six strips.

A LIVE count has been discovered at Braddock, Pa., the Count Camille Mercadere, whose father owns extensive estates near Vienna, Austria, and from whom until quite recently the son has been estranged. The young man is head draughtsman at Carnegie's Edgar Thomson steel works.

On and after October 1 $1 is to be collected on all aliens arriving in this country, instead of the fifty cents, as heretofore. This is in conformity with the act of congress of August 18, 1894. The steamship companies pay the tax with a $10 rate across the Atlantic, and they will thus net only $9 for the passage.

The Ohio State university is soon to have one of the finest mastodon ever mounted in this country. It was found some months ago in Clark county, O., and the mounting, which is being done in Rochester, N. Y., is almost finished. The experts engaged in mounting the mastodon say that there is but one other in the United States to compare with it.

In view of the meritorious services rendered by Gen. Anthony Wayne during and subsequent to the revolution, and considering the fact that he was the most distinguished officer given by Pennsylvania to the war for independence, it seems strange that no movement has ever been inaugurated to erect a monument to his memory. His grave is at Radnor, Pa.

Canada's enormous debt of $300,000,000 was increased nearly $4,500,000 within the past year, the revenue being $2,000,000 less than the year before while the public expenditures was much greater. This debt the dominion government talks of increasing to the extent of several millions by constructing a great canal from Georgian bay in Lake Huron to Lake Ontario.

Gen. Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa is the proprietor of Popocatepetl, the famous "smoking mountain" of Mexico. There has been recently put forward a scheme for the construction of a line of cables to the summit of the mountain, strung with buckets operated by gravity, such as are seen in many of the mining districts in the states. By this means the immense deposits of sulphur may be brought on the market.

Co-operative business and manufacturing enterprises have a record of many failures in this country, but in England they appear to have been more uniformly successful. In twenty years ending with 1891 the number of co-operative societies in Great Britain increased from 746 to 1,624, their capital from $12,007,060 to $86,111,170, the annual sales from $47,314,000 to $241,606,485, and the annual profit from $2,331,000 to $23,571,400.

One of the interesting projects brought before the Deep Waterway convention, in session recently at Toronto, is the proposed ship canal between that city and Collingwood. The latter town is on Georgian bay, which is a part of Lake Huron. The distance from Toronto to Collingwood is sixty-six miles, and thus a short route would be afforded, cutting off the long detour from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario by way of Lakes Erie and St. Clair.

The Samoan islands are the natural habitat of the most diminutive species or variety of the genus bos now known to the naturalist. The average weight of the males of these liliputian cattle seldom exceeds 200 pounds, the average being not greater than 150 pounds. The females usually average about 100 pounds larger, are very "stocky" built, seldom being taller than a merino sheep. These dwarf cattle are nearly all of the same color—reddish mouse color—marked with white.

The Southern Pacific railway is now running trains between New Orleans and San Francisco on a schedule of forty-five miles an hour. This will admit of the distance being accomplished between the two points in fifty-five hours instead of 116¼ hours, as per former schedule. The schedule time between Cincinnati and New Orleans is about twenty-four hours, making it possible for Cincinnatians to reach the Golden Gate in about seventy-nine hours, or three days and seven hours.

The shah of Persia has become an ardent sportsman and established a Persian derby, in which twenty-seven of his majesty's horses recently ran. The owners of the horses which were defeated received nothing, of course, but the owners of the winners were no more successful. It was considered an insult that they should allow their animals to defeat those of the shah. Further than that, the horses were confiscated and placed in the stable of his majesty, who thus has a new source of income.

Lady Somerset thinks that the bicycle is going to bring a train of benefits to the working classes in general. "A revolution," she said the other day, "is being slowly wrought that will entirely change the aspect of life for working girls. The country, with all its recreative charms, will soon be at their doors. The privilege hitherto belonging to the rich—a Saturday to Monday in the country when the sultry air makes town intolerable—is fast becoming possible to them, and the new friend that brings with it these fresh hopes is none other than that swift steed of steel, the bicycle."

LIFE WORK ENDED.

Death Claims Two More Famous American Citizens.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Celebrated Writer, and Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's War Governor, Pass Away—Their Lives.

DEATH OF DR. HOLMES.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the famous poet, essayist, novelist, philosopher and scientist, died at his residence, 296 Beacon street, shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He passed peacefully away after an illness of short duration, the immediate cause of death being heart failure, the result of extreme old age. His son, Judge Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., the judge's wife and Dr. Charles P. Putnam, the family physician, were at the bedside. Dr. Holmes' death was not unlooked for, as he had been ailing for about ten days, or since he returned from Beverly, where his summer residence is located. The funeral will probably take place Wednesday from King's chapel. It will be private.

Sketch of Dr. Holmes' Life.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. His father was the celebrated Yale tutor, Rev. Abiel Holmes. He first enjoyed the common school advantages of New England boys, having as his companions in Cambridge Margaret Fuller, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., and others who attained eminence in letters. Entering Phillips academy, Andover, he prepared himself to enter Harvard college, distinguishing himself for his metrical rendition of the first book of the Æneid. In college he was associated with William H. Chandler, James Freeman Clarke and others who afterward became famous. He was graduated in 1829. During his collegiate career he was known for his literary abilities, contributed liberally to the college publications and wrote poems for college events. In 1830, when it was proposed to destroy the old frigate Constitution, Holmes wrote his poem beginning: "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down," which immediately gave him great reputation as a poet.

He studied law in Cambridge and produced a number of humorous poems, which contributed to his celebrity. Being attached to his profession of medicine, he spent several years in Paris, and in 1836 received his degree. In 1839 he was chosen for professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth college and the next year married Amelia Lee, daughter of Justice Charles Jackson, of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Relinquishing his professorship at Dartmouth he began the practice of medicine in Boston. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. John C. Warren in the Harvard medical school and became a lyceum lecturer.

His First Book of Poems.

His first book of poems was published in Boston in 1836. It contained forty-five pieces, including some of those which established his fame as a humorist and reenforced his reputation as a popular poet. Soon after his accession to the Harvard professorship he published a volume of medical essays, including three which had won for him the Boylston prizes, and his position as a scientific writer was assured. Between 1838 and 1843 he successively added valuable essays and monographs to his scientific productions, and many of them have taken their places as classics in medical literature. The establishment of the Atlantic Monthly in 1857 afforded a medium for the work upon which the literary fame of Dr. Holmes was securely founded—"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," conversational papers, including some of the noblest poems and finest wisdom and humor of the author. "The Professor of the Breakfast Table" next appeared, followed in course by "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." In 1861 "Elsie Venner," the first of Dr. Holmes' ventures into the realm of fiction, appeared, and in 1868 "The Guardian Angel."

Memoirs and Other Works.

His works of a biographical nature were the memoirs of John Lothrop Motley and of Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1879 and in 1884. Of his poems "The Chambered Nautilus" was his own favorite, and by general consent one of the consummate lyrics of the language. Of his satirical poems "The Moral Bully" and of the humorous pieces "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay" are classics. His fame as a "poet of occasions" is world-wide, and almost every poem produced for a special function has taken rank with his more studied works. In 1886 Dr. Holmes went to Europe to be received with the utmost enthusiasm and hospitality everywhere. His son, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., became a professor in the Harvard law school, a judge on the supreme bench of Massachusetts and a writer on jurisprudence famed on both sides of the Atlantic ocean.

His Lecture Career.

Dr. Holmes' lecture career from 1852 to 1859 was phenomenally successful from an artistic view point. The vast sphere of his personal influence is indicated by the fact that when he resigned in 1882 he had continuously for thirty-five years held his Harvard professorship and exerted his best energies to the training of the young men whom he met in his lecture-room. Dr. Holmes' performance of the difficult duties of this post are matters of history; he was a model teacher, communicating to the students his own zeal for knowledge, and imparting an amount of information as well as a mental discipline which were of the highest value.

CURTIN PASSES AWAY.

War Governor of Pennsylvania Joins the Majority.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 8.—Ex-Gov. Curtin's illness was terminated by death at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. His death had been expected for several days. This removes another of the famous war governors of 1861-5.

His Career.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born in Bellefonte, Center county, Pa., April 22, 1815. He studied law in Dickinson college law school and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He early entered politics as a whig, laboring for Harrison's election in 1840, and making a successful canvas of the state for Clay in 1844. He was a presidential elector in 1844 and a candidate for elector on the whig ticket in 1852. In 1854 Gov. Pollock appointed him secretary of the commonwealth and ex-officio superintendent of the common schools. In 1860 he was the republican candidate for governor and was elected by a majority of 32,000. In his inaugural address he advocated the forcible suppression of secession, and throughout the contest that followed he was one of the "war governors" who were most earnest in their support of the national government. Gov. Curtin's health began to fail in 1862 and he signified his intention of accepting a foreign mission that had been offered him as soon as his term should expire, but in the meantime he had been renominated and reelected by 15,000 majority. In November, 1865, he went to Cuba for his health, and in that year declined another offer of a foreign mission. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed him minister to Russia and in 1868 and 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for vice president. He returned home in August, 1872, supported Horace Greeley for the presidency, and subsequently joined the democratic party, by which he was elected to congress for three successive terms, serving from 1881 till 1887.

Washed Up by the Sea.

New York, Oct. 5.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: More than fifty human bodies have been washed up along the reefs near here in the last two days, most of them being badly decomposed. They were buried where they were found.

RELIEVE FIRE SUFFERERS.

Commissioner of the Land Office Makes a Recommendation.

Washington, Oct. 6.—S. W. Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report shows there has not been as much activity in public land matters this year as previously, due to the hard times in the west and the consequent decrease in immigration. The most important recommendations relate to the forest fires in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and what shall be done with the timber on public lands. On this subject the report says:

"A great part of the land burned over is now held by settlers who are in process of perfecting title to the premises occupied by them. Applications have been made by the sufferers from these fires for permission to cut the timber from their land and sell it at once before it becomes worm-eaten, decayed and worthless. This office has not felt warranted by law to grant the permission asked for, inasmuch as standing timber, whether green and growing or burned and dead, is a part of the realty, and cannot be disposed of separate from the land in the absence of special provision of law.

"From the facts stated it is clear, however, that unless some authority is given by which the settlers may utilize the timber on their respective claims, much additional loss and suffering must ensue to them and millions of feet of now valuable timber must go to destruction. I therefore urgently recommend that promptly upon the reassembling of congress a law be enacted by which the settlers shall be allowed to perfect their claims by commutation thereof to cash purchase at the legal price per acre."

The disposal of land for the year ending June 30 was as follows:

"Sold for cash, 0,000 acres; miscellaneous entries, 9,733,298 acres; Indian lands, 28,876 acres; total decrease compared with last year, 1,485,043 acres. The total cash receipts of the office were $2,763,851, a decrease of $1,771,570; total agricultural patents issued, 35,225, a decrease of 8,624."

ALL SENT TO PRISON.

Mayor of Spring Valley, Ill., and Others Sentenced for Conspiracy.

Princeton, Ill., Oct. 8.—The jury in the Pinkerton conspiracy case from Spring Valley, on trial in the circuit court here, after being out all night returned a verdict at 11 o'clock Saturday morning finding the five defendants guilty and fixing the penalty for four of them at imprisonment in the penitentiary. Peter Lauer, mayor of Spring Valley, and Peter Klumac, an occasional police officer, were given one and a half years in the penitentiary, and Frank Barowski and Anna, his wife, were given one year each. John Gultson, superintendent of the city water department, was found guilty of riot, for which the sentence will be fixed by the court. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Barowski, as it is thought she has been the victim of others who compelled her to make the allegation of criminal assault against Pinkerton and Bohen. She has one small child, who is too large to be taken to the penitentiary and who must be provided for by charity. The verdict entirely exonerates Pinkerton and Bohen of the charge of criminal assault that was preferred against them in the court room at Spring Valley and which was partially the means of inciting the mob against them at Spring Valley.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Condition of Various Industries Seems to Be Improving.

"With the chief money crops of the west and south sinking in value it is not strange that purchases of manufactured products are smaller than was expected. Wheat has touched the lowest point ever known for options and cotton the lowest ever known in any form with the present classification, and the accumulation of stocks in both products is discouraging to purchasers for an advance. Producers are compelled to sell at prices below the ordinary cost of raising crops, and in some western states there is also a lamentable failure of the corn crop. Under the circumstances it would be very strange if the demand for manufactured products should be quite as large as in other years.

"The condition of the industries is in some respects more satisfactory. Evidently there is a larger demand for iron products than there was a month ago, though the increase in output has been somewhat greater than the increase in the demand, so that prices steadily tend downward. The structural market is fairly active in the west, without change at the east, and while the coke output has become the heaviest ever known, 129,755 tons for the week, the price is declining, and steps are being taken to limit the supply.

"The failures for the last week have been 219 in the United States against 222 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 45 last year."

Death of a Noted Samoan.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Mamea, high chief of Lefage, and a celebrated character in Samoan history, is dead. He was the Samoa plenipotentiary to Washington in 1878 when he concluded with Secretary Evarts the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Samoa, under which the right of the United States to the harbor of Pago Pago was guaranteed and secured.

Levi P. Morton Accepts.

Rhine Cliff, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Ex-Vice President Morton was on Wednesday officially notified of his nomination as republican candidate for governor. Gen. Collis delivered the notification address. Mr. Morton replied, accepting the nomination in a brief address.

A New Counterfeit.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A new counterfeit five-dollar national bank note has been discovered on the Citizens national bank of Niles, Mich., check letter B, series of 1882. The entire face of the note is brown instead of black.

The Usual Result.

Smithsonia, Ala., Oct. 8.—Four young children of John D Chandler, of this place, were cremated. The parents left the house, locking the little ones in, and when they returned the dwelling and all its contents were in ashes.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

Mascoutah, Ia., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Eliza Merrick, aged 77 years, was burned to death at Okawayville Saturday morning. While in the house alone she fell into the fire, and, owing to feebleness, was unable to escape from it.

Axle Works Burned.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 5.—The axle works of J. R. Johnson & Co. were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,500.

Date Set for a Great Race.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Directum and Alix will trot at Mystic park October 20 for $2,500 a side and a purse of $6,000.

THE JAPS ADVANCE.

The Forces Are Cautiously Making Their Way to Pekin.

Assurance Given That No Plundering of the Chinese Capital, If Captured, Will Be Allowed—The Palace Is Poorly Guarded.

ON TO PEKIN.

London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin dated Saturday says that the Japanese are advancing cautiously toward Moukden and avoiding any dashing enterprises. Their cruisers are closely watching the Chinese fleet in the gulf of Pe Chi Li.

The Japanese army advancing on Pekin is said to have many Koreans in its ranks. The recent announcement that American officers had entered the Japanese army has been rectified. It now appears that Gen. Ruggles and several other American officers were readily permitted by the Japanese government to follow the campaign, but solely as spectators.

Will Allow No Plundering.

The Japanese government has instructed Field Marshal Yamaga to inform the diplomats at Seoul that he will not allow the Japanese army to plunder Pekin in case that city is taken. This assurance will probably induce the diplomats to stay in Pekin even should the emperor leave the capital. They will, at any rate, attempt to negotiate a peace by asking Japan to be moderate in her demands. The emperor's palace in Pekin is now guarded by Mantchu troops only.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that the negotiations of the powers with the United States with a view to the joint protection of their subjects in China are said to be much advanced by the Anglo French agreement on the subject, and a general entente may shortly be expected. The dispatch further says that Austria has intrusted the protection of her subjects in China to Germany.

China Seems Doomed.

London, Oct. 6.—China is threatened from within and without. The walled empire, with its 400,000,000 people and its history of thousands of years, seems in the throes of dissolution. The empire is threatened within by intrigues against the present Tartar dynasty, by plots to depose the emperor and place Prince Kung's son on the throne and by rebellions in the provinces. From without comes invading Japan, with an army of 20,000 in the province of Manchuria advancing on the capital, Moukden, and another army of 40,000 being convoyed across the gulf of Pechili to form a junction at Moukden with the other branch, and move on Pekin, the capital of the Chinese empire. Japan is bent on conquest and partition and Great Britain and Russia are seeking an international council to decide the fate of China.

New York Wins Again.

New York, Oct. 8.—The third of the series of Temple cup baseball games was played in this city Saturday before an audience of 22,000 persons. New York won the game, the score standing: New York, 4; Baltimore, 1. The series consists of seven games, of which three have been played, all being won by the New York club. Should that club win one more game, the trophy will belong to it.

Army of the Tennessee.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 5.—At the morning meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenloope, of Ohio; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force.

Killed in a Race War.

Hawesville, Ky., Oct. 8.—As the excursion train from the Owensboro fair arrived at Power's station, a few miles west of this city, at 6 o'clock last night a terrible race fight occurred between thirty drunken negros and a few white men, as a result of which seven negroes are said to have been killed.

To Become an Actor.

New York, Oct. 6.—James Root, the brave engineer of Hinckley, Minn., who is visiting here, has signed a two weeks' contract with the "Ride for Life" company, which opens at the Grand opera house Monday evening. Root is to receive $500 a week for his services.

A Wheel Trust.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6.—A company was organized here yesterday, to be known as the Commercial wheel company, which will practically give them the monopoly of the wheel business in the country. D. N. Smith, of Jackson, Mich., was elected president.

Pardoned.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The president granted a pardon to A. M. Otis, of Wisconsin, convicted of embezzling money from letters in the mail in February, 1892, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The prisoner is in an advanced stage of fatal disease.

Luck of a Printer.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—The Third street bank of this city has advanced $1,500 to Samuel Benjamin to go to Australia to secure an estate of $3,000,000 left him by an uncle. Benjamin was a printer.

Young Man Kills Himself.

Akron, O., Oct. 6.—H. D. Tolley, a prominent young man of this city, assaulted Gertrude Lewis, a society young woman, to whom he had been engaged, and then killed himself.

Flying Jib a Flyer.

Chillicothe, O., Oct. 5.—Flying Jib paced a mile here yesterday with a running mate in 1:58¼. The best previous record at this style of going was 2:01¼.

Foul Play Suspected.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 8.—John Tierney and his wife were found dead here and are believed to have been murdered.

WASHING LACES.

Give Cobwebby Garnitures Your Personal Attention.

Since even a duchess is not above superintending the process of washing her laces, there is no reason why any woman should slight this bit of cleansing work, which will keep in good condition the webby garnitures costing these days quite as much as the gowns they are lavished on.

Miles of laces is sown upon summer frocks this season. The heavy torchons and substantial meshed laces which deck bright chintzes and ginghams may go to and from the laundry a whole season and look none the worse for a little rough handling. But filmy lace trimmings, which are choice and expensive, must receive personal attention from their owner when the time for cleaning arrives. Some society women, rather than trust their laces to cleansing establishments, with their own jeweled fingers give them the delicate care necessary.

Laces may be bleached by exposing them to the sunlight in soapsuds. Afterward dry the points by pinning to a cloth. They are next rubbed with a sponge dipped in soapsuds of glycerine soap. One side should be cleaned, then the other. To remove the soap rinse in clear water, in which a little alum is dissolved.

The wrong side of the lace should be dampened with a sponge dipped in rice water; then it is ironed, and each flower raised with an ivory stick.

When not much soiled lace may be cleaned by the use of bread crumbs.

Valenciennes should be folded a regular length, inclosed in a sack of fine linen and soaked for about twelve hours in olive oil. Afterward boil the sack containing the lace for fifteen minutes in water, to which pure soap has been added in slices. Rinse well, dip in thin rice water, and pin down the lace to dry, iron under a muslin cloth.

Butter-colored laces, and those with a tinge of cream, require to be boiled for sixty minutes in soapy bluing water, then take out and boil twice again, always in fresh water. The third time leave the bluing out of the water. Afterward the lace should be put in gum water, having a little brandy and alum dissolved in it. Then powder lightly with sulphur flour and iron when damp.

A trick of the French maid, which obviates the necessity of cleansing lace often, is to cover the delicate garniture with silver paper when folding gowns away.—Boston Globe.

—Eminent Chess Player—My dear, would you like to go on a short pleasure trip say a week or ten days? His Wife—How can we go? You haven't finished your championship game with Herr Grosskopf, have you? Eminent Chess Player—No, but I have fully decided on my next move.—Harlem Life.

—Defoe, the novelist and political writer, was the son of a butcher, but his father determined that the boy should follow a better trade, and so apprenticed him to a stocking weaver. As a boy he was very disputatious and delighted to refute his playmates in argument, no matter about what.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it.

They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for *any* kind of fuel and with prices from $10 to $70.

The genuine all bear this trade-mark and are sold with a *written* guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.

Made only by The Michigan Stove Company.

LARGEST MAKERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE WORLD

DETROIT, CHICAGO, BUFFALO, NEW YORK CITY.

TOO HOT TO EAT.

And Yet the Middle-Sized Man Was Able to Nibble a Bit.

A medium sized man came into the dining room and was given a seat at the waiter's table. He mopped his forehead vigorously with a big white handkerchief. The waiter stood behind him waiting for his order.

"It's too hot to eat," said the medium sized man.

"'Deed it is," replied the waiter.

"Too darn hot to eat," went on the medium-sized man.

The waiter thought he had said enough on the subject, and kept silent.

"Yes, sir," continued the medium-sized man, "it's too hot to eat. A man's got no business filling himself up with food such hot days as these. What he wants is a light and nourishing diet. It is criminal to eat too much this weather, absolutely criminal. Lemme see that bill of fare."

Then he went on to eat four kinds of meat, seven kinds of vegetables, two pieces of pie, a dish of pudding and one of ice cream, drank two glassss of water and two glasses of iced tea, and wound up by cleaning out the fruit dish and topping off with a handful of raisins and some nuts.

"Foh de Lord!" said the waiter, as he staggered out with the dishes piled a foot high in his tray, "dat man makes a strike in the kitchen in de winter time, sho."—Buffalo Express.

A Near Approach.

Little Girl—Did you ever dream of being in Heaven?

Little Boy—No, not 'xactly, but I dreamt once that I was right in the middle of a big apple dumpling.—Good News.

Domestic Joy.

Husband—Why so happy?

Wife—Bridget is going to remain with us after all. Mrs. Jones, for whom she was going to work, died last night. Wasn't it sweet of her?—Truth.

Swelling in the Neck

"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and she is

Entirely Free

from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but, this season they have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter." E. M. Blackburn, Oregon, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

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Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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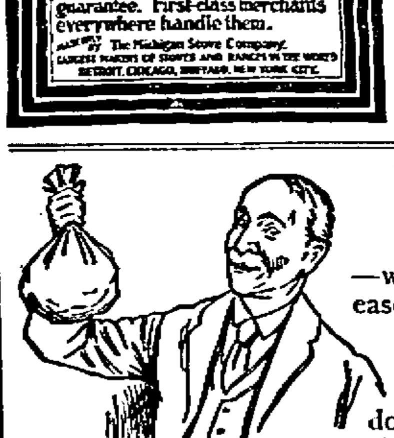

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because they know what great nourishing and curative properties it contains. They know it is what it is represented to be; namely, a perfect emulsion of the best Norway Cod-liver Oil with the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus, Loss of Flesh, General Debility, and all conditions of Wasting.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put in *salmon-colored wrapper.* Refuse inferior substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

WISCONSIN WOOL.

HOW THE PRICE HAS BEEN RUINED BY THE PASSAGE OF THE FREE WOOL SCHEDULE OF THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LAW.

Chairman Wilson's Royal Reception by the English People—They Love Him for the Injury He Has Done to American Industries—Something the Democratic Congress Did for the Sugar Trust—The Records of Maj. Upham and Gov. Peck as Employers Compared.

The Condition of the Wool Market in Consequence of the Democratic Attack on the American Sheep.

The extent of the financial injury done the wool growers of Wisconsin by the free wool schedule of the Democratic tariff bill can be seen from the following statement of prices at which wool was sold in this state in 1892 and 1894, according to the price list furnished by H. Best, well known as a wool dealer of this city.

There are two kinds of wool grown in Wisconsin, medium and fine. In 1892 the medium was selling from 22 to 24 cents, and the washed for from 30 to 31 cents. The fine unwashed was bringing from 18 to 19 cents in 1892, and the washed from 24 to 27 cents.

The striking influence of the free wool policy of the Democratic party upon prices is forcibly illustrated by the condition of the wool market in 1894. The price of medium unwashed is now fetching but 14 to 15 cents, a loss of about 10 cents a pound. The price of medium washed is selling at 19 cents, a loss of 12 cents a pound.

The price of fine unwashed is bringing from 10 to 11 cents, a loss of from 7 to 8 cents a pound; and washed brings 15 cents, a loss of 12 cents a pound. These figures show that there is an average loss of 11 cents a pound on medium and 10 cents on fine.

From these facts it can be ascertained to a certainty how much the wool growers of Wisconsin are paying for Democratic reform.

When the assessors throughout the state gathered the statistics of farm stock and farm produce, early in the summer of 1893, there were in this state 1,048,231 sheep and lambs, an increase of 140,512 over the corresponding period for 1892.

The sheep statistics of 1894 have not yet been completed, but estimating the number in the state the same as that of 1893, and calculating on a basis of only six pounds of wool per sheep, the clip of 1894 will reach 6,289,386 pounds. If we count the average loss on this production 10 cents a pound, which must be regarded as a very fair estimate, the aggregate loss to the wool growers of the state resulting directly from the free wool clause of the administration tariff law amounts to the enormous sum of $628,938.

This immense loss falls quite heavily on some counties. Last year there were 61,516 sheep and lambs in Fond du Lac county, most of which were quarter-bloods, or medioms, the highest grade of wool grown to any extent in Wisconsin. If the clip in 1894 was equal to that of 1893, and taking the prices of 1892 as a basis, the loss to that county by the forced decline in the price of wool in consequence of free trade in that article amounts to $[illegible].

Taking all the counties in the state having 15,000 sheep and upwards, and the direct loss to them in the great decline in the price of wools stands as follows:

County	No. Sheep	Loss.
Columbia	46,223	$27,222
Dane	37,861	22,116
Dodge	34,815	20,511
Iowa	18,294	10,976
Fond du Lac	61,516	36,929
Grant	15,397	9,238
Green	18,177	11,000
Green Lake	28,818	21,326
Jefferson	16,574	9,944
Kenosha	29,497	17,698
Marquette	15,027	9,016
Monroe	22,065	13,840
Pierce	25,243	15,145
Racine	21,156	12,693
Richland	37,862	22,716
Rock	23,980	14,988
Sauk	22,876	14,225
Trempealeau	15,947	9,568
Vernon	36,103	21,661
Walworth	45,623	27,391
Washington	15,619	9,369
Waukesha	52,961	31,776
Waupaca	15,025	9,015
Waushara	15,025	9,015
Winnebago	23,851	14,310

There is something startling in these figures. They show the blighting influence of Democratic national legislation against the American sheep. Every farmer in Wisconsin who grows wool is hit hard by the British free trade policy of the Democratic party. It does not require statistics to make a sheep grower of the country feel the force of these statements. He has felt it already in the shrinkage of his pocketbook.

How Chairman Wilson, the Democratic Free Trader, was Received in England.

Congressman Wilson, the framer of the Democratic tariff bill, which is now the law of the land, was received with wonderful enthusiasm in London. He was wined and dined by the English people in royal style. Well they might do all this. He has been exceedingly good to the people of that country. He has had a watchful care over their interests. He did his best to get the American Congress to legislate for the special benefit of the British workingmen. He labored earnestly and diligently, and with the hearty sympathy of Mr. Cleveland, to give the English manufacturers a chance to close up the foundries and factories of the United States. It is no wonder, then, that he has been welcomed as one of England's best friends.

Chairman Wilson could not get such a reception on this side of the water. No organized body of laboring men, no association of manufacturers, no chamber of commerce having an American spirit would think of banqueting the author of the Wilson bill.

Here are some comments on the Wilson reception in England, by the New York Tribune:

"Chairman Wilson's services on behalf of English industries have been appropriately recognized by the London chamber of commerce. He was flattered by the well-earned compliment of a public banquet, and was moved to display his gratitude by a speech which would have rejoiced the heart of Cobden. He described the United States as having followed for twenty-five years the Chinese policy of commercial seclusion and asserted that the falsity and impotence of protection as an economic system and its incompatibility with pure government had been conspicuously demonstrated. He announced the overthrow of the protective policy, and predicted that the manufacturing supremacy of the world would speedily go to the United States. Lest his auditors should be dismayed by so discouraging a prospect for the future of English trade, he benevolently added that the demands of the world would advance upon such a scale that there would probably be ample room for the commerce of the United States and the United Kingdom as well. Consoled by this comforting reflection, his English entertainers rapturously applauded him when he took his seat.

"But how those same English entertainers must have smiled behind their handkerchiefs over his credulity and freshness! They knew what it was that Chairman Wilson had done for them. He had opened the American market for them. That was why they were entertaining and applauding him. All the manufacturers in the United Kingdom are now straining every effort to cheapen production and to cut wages and prices so as to force their goods into the United States and close up American factories. Chairman Wilson is the leader in Congress who has offered them this chance, and they appreciate his services; and when he tells them that the time is coming when commercial supremacy will be taken away from them, they put their tongues in their cheeks and pretend to be very serious. They know that their interests are bound up with the success of the free-trade Democracy in America. Gov. McKinley would not be lionized in London. Chairman Wilson is banqueted, toasted and cheered.

"Chairman Wilson has allowed himself to be 'drawn' too easily for the good of his party. His reception in London is an object lesson for unemployed American workingmen and for American voters in this year of commercial depression. The new tariff is recognized abroad as a substantial gain for English interests. That ought to be enough to determine the result of the approaching elections in every industrial state. Chairman Wilson has advertised English sympathy with the Democratic cause precisely as Lord Sackville succeeded in doing in 1888; and the effect upon wage earners' votes ought to be the same now as it was then."

Something that the Democratic Congress Did for the Sugar Trust.

When Gov. McKinley made his Bangor speech, he said something about sugar, which is strikingly interesting to those who want to study important facts connected with the new tariff law. The governor said:

"The sugar schedule of the law (Schedule D) provides for a continuation of the treaty of 1875 made with the King of the Hawaiian islands under which all sugar from those islands was and is under the law of 1891 admitted free. The language of the schedule quoted is: 'Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the said islands on the 70th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.' This provision was inserted in the law by the Senate. It gives to the great sugar trust, said Gov. McKinley, an advantage which has not heretofore been suspected. The sugar production of the Hawaiian islands is under the control of the sugar trust. The Democratic party took away from the sugar raisers of the United States the bounty of $10,000,000 a year and bestowed a bounty of $[illegible] a year on the sugar producers of the Hawaiian islands, giving them an advantage over not only the sugar producers of the United States but of the whole world outside of those islands. The revolt of the Louisiana planters against the part which had smitten them so heavily was referred to, and Gov. McKinley pointed out that it was the Republican party, so freely accused of sectionalism, which had conferred benefits upon them which had been opposed by Democratic statesmen and removed as soon as they had an opportunity to do so. The governor maintained that instead of being sectional the Republican party had shown itself to be entirely unsectional, broad and unselfish in its purposes and national in its politics.

"When we made the tariff law of 1891 and took away all the tariff from sugar," said the governor, "we gave to the cane producers, and the beet producers, and the maple sugar producers a bounty equivalent to the tariff, and we said in that law that bounty should stand for fifteen years. That is all wiped out by the law of 1894. Not even the bounty of this year is given to the crop that has already been supervised by the government of the United States. By this law this is taken from the sugar producers of the country. What is there more sacred in a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country than a solemn contract made with our citizens."

Democracy was criticised for increasing the salaries of certain officials at a time when the revenues of the country fell below the expenditures.

The Records of Maj. Upham and Gov. Peck as Employers Compared.

A printer in Milwaukee sends the following to the Evening Wisconsin, showing the difference in the character of Maj. Upham and Gov. Peck as employers:

Editor Wisconsin: The partisan newspapers that are so industriously looking up the record of Maj. Upham as an employer might do well to turn the searchlight of investigation on Gov. Peck, who until a few years ago employed men and girls to do the work of printing his newspaper. It is a notorious fact that Mr. Peck always ran a "rat" printing office, and so long as he had men in his employ was an enemy of union labor. This fact is known to all printers. Time and again efforts were made to make the composing room of Peck's Sun a union office. There was a time when Peck's Sun had a large circulation, and it was a veritable gold mine to its owner. Even in these palmy days it was run as a "rat" shop. The prices paid for composition were little more than half the union scale, and much of the work was done by girls and apprentices. The foreman of the office, under the direction of Mr. Peck, refused to have anything to do with union men and union prices. I don't know anything about Maj. Upham as an employer, but I do know that George W. Peck, the Democratic candidate for governor, has always been a steadfast enemy of organized labor, or at least he was so long as he had anyone in his employ. As a professional politician he may be otherwise. A man who organized and ran for years a "rat" printing office, paying very small wages at that, ought not to be a party to the warfare made on Upham. It would be an interesting exhibit to place the wages paid by Peck and Upham side by side, and then let the masses judge for themselves as to the relative merits of the two candidates on the wage question. Peck's record would be blacker than night itself. I give this as a campaign pointer.

Gentle Reproof.

Among the many anecdotes which illustrate the rare character of William Augustus Muhlenberg is one which is told of him at the time he taught in Flushing institute.

He was most unsparing of his own faults, even before his scholars, where they were concerned in the circumstance. One of them, a young man very dear to him, often told in after years how, after administering a severe rebuke to him one day, Mr. Muhlenberg at night put into his hand a little box which contained money, and a brief note in which he deplored that he had "lost his temper in the morning, and spoiled his admonition by impatient tones and ugly looks."

The note went on to say, "These accounts are not to be settled between ourselves, but as a peace-offering, let me give you this Charity Box, to which I will add something every time I offend in a similar way, and about the use of which I promise not to inquire. By this penance of love, my infirmities may at least be the occasion of your benevolence."

This arrangement, while it was undoubtedly a genuine expression of his grief and humility, may have also been one of his loving and ingenious ways of impressing upon the mind of his scholar the ground of the morning's reproof—the fault he wished to guard against and overcome.

THE SHEEP'S LAMENT.

Oh, listen to my tale of woe,
And let the tender-hearted weep;
For strong and cruel is my foe,
And I am only just a sheep.
A useful sheep, a patient sheep,
A quiet, inoffensive sheep.

These reckless champions of "reform,"
Who sow the ills that all must reap,
Have pursued their wrath to keep it warm.—
And now wreak vengeance on the sheep,
The friendless sheep, the helpless sheep,
The meek and unresisting sheep.

For, swearing by the great horn spoon,
That "raw material" must be cheap,
Great Grover blew his loud bassoon,
And harked his pack upon the sheep,
The docile sheep, the feeble sheep,
The peaceful, uncombative sheep.

There are some things that can rely
On friends that never fail asleep;
But, winking with his southern eye,
Each sly reformer belts the sheep,
The gentle sheep, the harmless sheep,
The northern farmer's hapless sheep.

The sugar trust must have its pull,
But all the tariff tinkers leap
Like howling wolves into my wool,
And vent their malice on the sheep,
The harried sheep, the worried sheep,
The weak and unprotected sheep.

The whisky trust has Daniel V.—
The wild and windy one, to keep
Its interests solid; but, oh, me!
Who acts as counsel for the sheep?
The cheated sheep, the lumped sheep,
The poor, forlorn, abandoned sheep.

And if to crown our woes, alas!
Already burdensome and deep,
Should William Bynum hem the grass,
Oh, what could then preserve the sheep?
The luckless sheep, the foolless sheep,
The helpless, hapless, hopeless sheep.

—Indianapolis Journal

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Business and Wages Seriously Injured by the Tariff Reduction.

It is often said by those who are specially desirous of encouraging a prompt revival of business, and who have more zeal than knowledge, that the new tariff makes only little change from the McKinley law. Yet what are the facts? On many of the most important products the duties are reduced more than one-half, and on many others as much as a third, and these are products, moreover, which were so largely imported in 1891 and 1892 under the McKinley duties as to prove that those duties were by no means prohibitory.

It is essential to remember that a duty which is not high enough to protect is like a dam which is not strong enough to resist a flood. Only a little difference in the dam or the duty may bring tremendous disaster in place of peace and prosperity. The question is whether the duty is high enough to keep domestic establishments at work with fair wages. Cutting off wages necessarily cuts off what the people can buy, and thus necessarily reduces business. Now the one fact which everybody can see is that wages are at present very much lower than they were two years ago, before the people voted for a change of tariff, and the definite settlement which the new tariff has brought does not anywhere permit any recovery of wages as yet, but in many important branches it has compelled a decline. Thus the window-glass workers recently accepted a reduction of twenty per cent and the flint-glass and tin plate workers are also expected to accept a reduction.

It is impossible to state with accuracy what the aggregate reduction in all kinds of wages has been, but it is unquestionably enough to account for a material shrinkage in the purchases of the people, and consequently in the volume of business. This alone would be a very serious change, should it continue, even though none of the American works should be directly closed by foreign competition. For if the people can only spend $4,000,000,000 where they formerly spent $5,000,000,000 yearly, a great many establishments will have to stop because of a lack of demand for their products. Some theorists imagine that, with prices down 20 or 30 per cent, the smaller wages will go as far and buy as many boots or clothes as the larger wages previously received. But the trouble is that while prices of some goods which are liable to be imported have been much reduced, other prices have been reduced very little or not at all. It is capable of demonstration that the cost of living, even at the lowest point this year, has at no time been as much as 10 per cent lower than it was in 1892, but wages are probably at least 20 per cent lower.

What American works will be forced to stop operations, when the full force of foreign competition under the new duties is felt, is at present a matter of conjecture. But there is strong reason for believing that many works will thus be suppressed, and that a multitude of workers will thus be compelled to crowd into other employments, in which there is not too much room already.—N. Y. Tribune.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞ Democrats in the west will doubtless still insist on running, just as they did in Maine and Vermont. It will make it more interesting.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞ Ohio democrats are repudiating their own candidates and platforms, and in November the people will again repudiate the rotten old party.—Toledo Blade.

☞ The beet-sugar industry of Nebraska is killed outright by the new tariff law. And yet Wilson is calling for more of the same sort of reform.—N. Y. Recorder.

☞ The democratic orators who attempt to defend the new tariff law are confronted by the ugly fact that a democratic president refused to sign it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞ The consumption of sugar to salt in the United States is as seventy-five pounds to one. So the democratic congress taxes sugar and places salt on the free list. The people thus pay tribute to the trusts.—Boston Traveller.

☞ Speaker Crisp imparts the important information that the new tariff bill "will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow-citizens." Mr. Crisp's assumption is of the same cheerful sort that persuades a man on a cold winter night to pull the blankets off his slumbering bed-fellow, insisting that the latter has too much covering.—N. Y. Tribune.

☞ About the only industrial revival so far discoverable in this country is the desperate activity of democratic congressmen in explaining their conduct and seeking reelection. Theirs is the liveliness of men trying to get out of the way of a landslide.—N. Y. Tribune.

☞ The people of the United States consume sixty-two pounds of sugar per capita, which means that on the total amount consumed in a year under the present tariff law, they will pay forty million dollars more than they paid for the same amount under the McKinley law. This is one of those plain and practical North American political facts which the average citizen can readily comprehend.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞ Democrats in 1892 wore crape on their arms and roosters in their hats and actually seemed to believe they were the most oppressed people on the continent. They have had several object lessons since that time. A careful study of the statistics for 1892 shows that the entire amount of duty collected under the McKinley law in that grievous year amounted to just $2.66 per capita.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞ Bradstreet's and Dun's reports show a loss of $2,000,000,000 to trade since the inauguration of President Cleveland. To this must be added about $50,000,000 of a deficit in the national finances and $50,000,000 of bonds issued to carry on the government. If the results of the new tariff should prove to be all that its friends have claimed for it it will have to earn one thousand millions each year for the remainder of President Cleveland's term in order to place the government and the people in as good condition financially as they were on the 4th day of November, 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected.—N. Y. Recorder.

☞ There is a democratic tariff law in force now. It is the intention of the democrats if they win at the approaching election to pass a still more democratic one by cutting off some more protection. If this is done there will be a repetition of the melancholy scenes of the last eighteen months and a further lowering of wages. It prophesies also that in the event of republican success in 1896 and a republican revision of the present law raising all the duties which do not give adequate protection there will be no panic, but an advance in wages and increased employment. The junior organ should cut out these prophecies and paste them in its hat.—Chicago Tribune.

DEMOCRACY'S NEW MOTTO.

GROVER CLEVELAND—THERE THAT'S BETTER, AND MORE IN HARMONY WITH OUR PARTY PRINCIPLES.—Troy Times.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Strange Case.

Astonishing developments are expected in the case of Mabel Briggs, the 17-year-old girl who was decoyed from her home in Eau Claire three weeks ago and kept a prisoner and finally found by her father and an officer. The girl had been outrageously maltreated by several persons, who, it was said, would soon be under arrest. It was believed that the girl was hypnotized by one of the persons, who has made a practice of mesmerism, and the case will present features entirely new to medical jurisprudence.

West Wisconsin Methodists.

Statistics of the West Wisconsin Methodist conference in La Crosse show a membership of 17,776, increase, 145; probationers, 2,836, increase, 1,055; churches, 257, increase, 3; parsonages, 110; increase, 3; value of churches, $700,625; parsonages, $133,950; debt on church property, $39,146. The presiding elders are: Ashland district, A. J. Davis; La Crosse district, Henry Goodsell; Madison district, W. J. McKay; Platteville district, John Tresidder; Eau Claire district, M. Benson.

Will Help Fire Sufferers.

A petition was being circulated at Ashland among the members of the county board for the purpose of putting to work as many of the burned-out homesteaders as need work and money to live on through the winter. The promoters of this petition claim that the county roads need much work, and no better time could be taken than right now, when so many willing workers are in need.

Blind Man Saves a Boy's Life.

Adam G. Bruce, who is blind, was walking on the breakwater at the lake shore in Milwaukee with his 8-year-old nephew, Horace McRobert, as a guide. The latter missed his footing and fell into the lake. Mr. Bruce at once jumped in. Guided by the child's cries he swam to him and finally got a grasp on him and held him until a boat put out and picked them up.

Four Persons Cremated.

The farmhouse of R. R. Pierce in the town of Wilmot, Kenosha county, was burned the other night and four persons perished in the flames. The names of the victims were as follows: William Pierce, aged 23; Thomas Pierce, aged 20; John Pierce, aged 25, and a daughter of John Frank, aged 18. The bodies of the four victims were burned beyond recognition.

Swept by Flames.

A hurricane of flames swept over the Black Brook country, 12 miles north of Grantsburg, burning everything in its path. Hundreds of tons of hay, together with other property, were destroyed, and some buildings were burned. As that section is composed of new settlers it leaves them in a pitiable condition.

Will Sell Pine Timber.

The president has authorized the sale of the pine timber on the allotted lands of the La Court de Oreilles Indian reservation in Wisconsin under the regulations prescribed by the Indian office. He has also authorized the sale of the "dead and down" timber on the unallotted lands of the same reservation.

The News Condensed.

A Chinese and Japanese grand lodge of masons for northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan is in process of organization at West Superior.

Suit for $10,000 was commenced at La Crosse, against the Burlington road by Charles Olson, formerly a fireman, who went out with other strikers in June, and alleges that he has been blacklisted.

James Brazier, a freight conductor on the Wisconsin Central, was caught between the bumpers of two cars he was coupling at Marshfield and probably fatally injured.

A fire at Janesville destroyed the C. J. Wilcox property, H. C. Proctor's feed store and Dr. Horne's veterinary stables. Loss, $12,000; insurance, only $800.

Ernest Burroughs is under arrest at Hudson for assaulting Dorothy Peterson, 60 years old.

The next annual meeting of the Wisconsin M. E. conference will be held at Racine.

Diphtheria was prevalent in West Superior and ten families were quarantined.

Henry Evans, of Wilson, was arrested and confessed that he had for some time been writing blackmailing letters to William Carson, a banker at Eau Claire.

The Russian thistle has made its appearance in Barron county. Hay is very scarce in that county and farmers were selling off their stock at ruinous prices.

Bernard Vahten, a well-known young farmer of the town of Burke, Dane county, accidentally killed himself while hunting.

Three tough-looking tramps answering the description of the ones who held up and shot the station agent at Marshland were found hiding in a box at Trempealeau and arrested.

Benjamin Toombs, who was for years connected with the St. Paul railroad, died at the home of his son, Robert Toombs, in Milwaukee.

A sea salmon weighing forty-seven pounds was caught at Marquette. These fish have never been known before to come further inland than Niagara falls.

Hunters report an unusual number of deer in the upper peninsula. The season lasts until October 31. In the lower peninsula deer can be killed from November 5 to 25.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Hunter will rebuild his mill and reestablish his lumber business in Cumberland next spring.

Mrs. Smith Norton, a cousin of Miss Frances Willard, and an able writer, died at her home in Beloit.

ANCIENT ELECTRICIANS.

Some Interesting Theories Advanced by a Biblical Student.

Since the startling discovery that Joseph, in Egypt, was the original single taxer, excessive astonishment need not greet the revelation that the ancient prophet Moses was probably the father of electricians. As King Solomon declared, there is nothing new under the sun. The theory that electricity, which this age prides itself upon as its own peculiar glory, is as old as the Ten Commandments, and was well known to the Israelites, if not to the Phoenicians, has been advanced by a shrewd biblical student, C. B. Warrand. As Piazzi Smyth has sought to establish the wonderful astronomical genius of the old Egyptians by a thorough investigation of the great pyramid, so Mr. Warrand has brought modern science to bear upon the ark of the covenant and the temple of the ancient Israelites. When Moses built his box for the commandment tablets, he rejected the common cedar and other native woods and chose fir wood, which had to be imported by the Phoenician merchants from the southern part of Europe.

Now, fir happens to be the best-known non-conductor among all the great number of various timbers. Furthermore, Moses had this fir box lined inside and outside with beaten gold, thus converting the art of the covenant into a very expensive, but very perfect, Leyden jar, or storage battery for electricity. "Edison or Tesla," declares Mr. Warrond, "could not have improved upon Moses' fir and gold box." The carbon in the fir of the ark of the covenant charged the strange battery. Aaron improved upon this by the building of poles fifty ells (one hundred and fifty feet) high. These poles were covered with beaten gold, and gold chains were hung from the poles to the ark—a method by which the prophet secured a complete and powerful electrical connection. His sons were killed, without wounds or bruises, by fire breaking out of the ark. Investigator Warrand has asserted that in order to deal death from this apparatus Aaron had only to remove the costly camel's hair carpets, which were almost perfect non-conductors of electricity, and make the culprit stand on terra firma. That several members of revolting tribes of Israelites were thus electrocuted is also a matter of record in the Bible. In building the temple Solomon found that copper would do as well as gold. He had the temple covered with copper, and copper water-pipes led into the cisterns inside the temple. On the temple, or rather on its roof, a number of gilt spears were placed in vertical positions, from sixteen to twenty-four feet high. All these curious facts may not be convincing, but they certainly compel us to wonder if, after all, some of the laurels of Franklin may not yet be awarded to Moses.—Philadelphia Record.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TRIFLES.

The Discovery of America Hinged Upon the Winning of a Game of Chess.

Everybody has heard of the chance which led Columbus to change his course in midocean, and thus leave North America for the English to settle, but everybody has not heard of the game of chess which led the Spanish monarch to take an interest in the explorer and espouse his cause. It is a Spanish tradition that the fate of Columbus once hung on a game of chess. For years the schemer had haunted the Spanish court, trying to interest some one in his cause, but at last, despairing, he determined to leave and go to France. The night before his intended departure he sought an audience of the queen to communicate his intention and to take his leave. The queen asked him to wait while she made one more effort to interest the king, and left the room for that purpose. She found Ferdinand engaged in a game of chess, and disturbing him by her entrance and thus causing him to lose a piece, he let fly a volly of oaths at seamen generally and at Columbus in particular, and then informed Isabella that the result of her petition would depend on the result of the game. It grew worse, and things looked blue for the discoverer of America, but Isabella, overlooking the board, whispered to his majesty a suggestion as to a move that could be made; the king adopted the suggestion, and America was saved.

It is a queer story, but no stranger than the one told in Rome at the time the divorce of Henry VIII. was under discussion that the negotiations were broken off by the earl of Wiltshire's dog. This unmannerly cur had followed his master into the court, and when the pontiff, at the close of the audience, put out his foot to be kissed by the earl, the dog bit it, and so angered the pope and horrified the court that the negotiations were suspended.

The story may be true or false, but in either case is a excellent demonstration of the value of the trifle, when the trifle occurs in the life of an exalted personage, and gives point to the remark made by Paschal along the same line, that if the nose of Cleopatra had been an inch longer or shorter the course of the world's history might have been materially changed.—N. Y. Ledger.

A Change of Mind.

The young man was walking slightly lame.

"Hello," exclaimed a friend, "what's the matter with your gait?"

"Asked my girl's father if I could have her."

"And his objections settled down into his boot?"

"Yes."

"What did you do?"

"I licked him in about five minutes after the kick."

"You didn't get the girl then?"

"Yes I did, too."

"Did you apologize to the old man?"

"No; he apologized to me."

"How did you manage that?"

"I told him I had made a hundred thousand in sugar inside of a week, and showed him the vouchers."—Detroit Free Press.

The Geo. E. Wood Co. had about six million of timber destroyed by fire.

Rev. J. H. Chandler was at the Congregational conference in Milwaukee last week.

Don't pass us by when in need of underwear. We will save you money in this line of goods.
C. E. CRESOE & CO.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve a first class Thanksgiving Dinner on Thanksgiving day. Full particulars will be given later.

Alexander Stewart is in the city today. He is confident of election to congress and is receiving encouragement from citizens everywhere. He will receive a big vote in this county.

The Literary Circle will meet at the Union church parlors on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The topic is "Robert Burns" and the principal essay will be by Professor Bailey. This is a sufficient guarantee of a successful meeting.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as any thing else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Sheriff Brazell and Under Sheriff Calkins were at Waupun last Saturday delivering Mr. Gaffney over to the warden. This is Mr. Gaffney's third experience with a penitentiary warden, he having met the Michigan boss of the Hotel Security a couple of times. Once it was for assault with intent to kill and once for chewing a man's ear off. This time it is for biting off a nose.

The sessions of the north east convention of Congregational churches to be held at Union church next week will be of general interest and the public are cordially invited to attend. On Tuesday evening there will be a sermon by the Rev. Alexander Thomson, of Tomahawk, and a Christian Endeavor hour under the charge of Rev. C. C. Campbell, of Antigo. The services on Wednesday evening will be a platform meeting with address on "The Church Needed in North Wisconsin."

Circuit court adjourned Saturday noon, to convene again next Monday, when the River Improvement cases will be taken up and disposed of. They will doubtless consume the entire week as there is a large amount of testimony to take and a quantity of witnesses on each side. Court was only in session five days last week, it being the shortest term in the history of Oneida county. The criminal cases were few and some of them were relieved of trial by escape of the prisoners a short time ago. When this county was divided the court expense item was reduced greatly. Eagle and Minocqua both used to have a liberal supply of criminal business every term.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Twenty teams of horses weighing 2,000 pounds to 2,600 pounds. Prices and terms favorable. These horses are all at work and will be in prime condition for logging. We have also forty Percheron mares full blood and registered. They are in foal by Fier A. Bras, a coal black stallion weighing 2,000 pounds. This stallion took first premium at the world's fair in Chicago, and all breeders of heavy horses will remember him as the finest piece of horse flesh ever imported to this country.
THE MINNESOTA PERCHERON HORSE COMPANY. Address,
PAINE LUMBER CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

$500 Reward

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Railway Co. will pay five hundred ($500) dollars for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who sawed the stringers in the bridge October seventh or eighth thereby causing the wreck to passenger train No. 7. Please cause this information to be circulated to the extent of your ability.
F. D. UNDERWOOD,
General Manager.

The Flower Queen.

About a hundred of the maidens of Rhinelander, from the little tot of five, just big enough to squeeze, to the mature Miss of eighteen, about whom squeezing remarks are inadmissable, will present the dramatic cantata, The Flower Queen, at the opera house, Friday and Saturday evening, October 12th and 13th under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Bailey, Miss Jessie Langdon, pianist, and Mr. E. L. Bailey, violinist. There will be more flowers in evidence than were ever seen in the metropolis of Oneida county. Flowers everywhere: The little ones will be covered with flowers, and the larger ones almost; flowers of every kind and color. The songs and choruses are bright and spirited, and the marches and dances are as gay and animated in color and movement as the most brilliant imagination can conceive. Tickets 25 and 35 cents.

Dry Wood.

Shingle Wood, $1.00 per load.
Slabs and edgings $1.25 per load.
Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kincaid. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office. 1yr

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises skin affections and piles. J. J. Reardon & Co. *

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

It is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

ONEIDA COUNTY, } ss. In Justice Court.
CITY OF RHINELANDER. }

To R. E. Scott:
You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee have been issued against you and your property. Garnished to satisfy the demand of M. J. Glenney, amounting to $[illegible]. Now unless you shall appear before C. F. Dillett, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at his office in said city of Rhinelander on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.
Dated this 26th day of Sept. A. D. 1894
M. J. GLENNEY, Plff
5w.

Summons.

CIRCUIT COURT.—ONEIDA COUNTY.
BROWN BROTHERS LUMBER CO., a corporation. PLAINTIFF.
vs.
ADELLA YOUNG, GID YOUNG and S. W. LAMOREUX. DEFENDANTS.

THE STATE of WISCONSIN:—TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint: of which a copy is herewith served upon you. Said complaint is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wis.
ALDEN and EARNIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. address Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. 6w. Oct. 11—Nov. 15.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

New
Meat Market!

Having purchased the business and fixtures of the firm of Hunt Bros. I am in the business of selling all kind

Meats and Provisions,

Fish, Poultry, Etc.

I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets. Very truly,
E. C. VESSEY

E. BOYER,
- - Dealer in - -
Groceries, Provis'ons, Flour, Feed Etc., Etc.

All my stock is new and fresh. My prices are low for cash, and it will pay anyone in the city to try our goods and prices

Delivery made to any part of city.
North Side, RHINELANDER.

For Sale at Retail.

No. four and six boards.
No. two and full dimension.
Lath and shingles.
tf STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and seventy-eight & 66-100 dollars ($178.66) claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 5th day of June 1893, and due one year after date, by G. W. Smith, mortgager, to John Hess, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of June 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume 1 of mortgages, on page 271; and whereas said mortgage was, on the 9th day of June, 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to Giles S. Coon, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of June, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in volume 4 of mortgages, on page 22; and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount, or any part thereof, secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of said default:-
Now, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the land and premises therein described, to wit: Lots four (4) and nine (9) in Block five (5) of Coon & Barnes' Addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, according to the recorded plat thereof, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the Sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of October, 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with solicitors fees and costs of sale.
Dated August 25th, 1894. GILES S. COON,
Assignee of mortgage.

GOLDEN EAGLE
BARBER SHOP
Fuller House Block.
J. H. LEWIS, Proprietor.

All work in the tonsorial line done satisfactory.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

J. Weisen's
Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

SPECIAL!

We wish to give notice that we are selling no goods at cost. We claim to be honest, and do not wish you to make
US DISHONEST.
We propose to make a living out of our business.
If we sell some goods at cost we must sell others at more than honest profit and so cheat one portion of our customers to catch another, or else cheat our creditors.
Either is Dishonest.
A man who cheats in one thing will cheat in another, and the customer is never sure whether he has been cheated or not.
Our Motto is:
Good Goods at Fair Profits.
All customers treated alike.
If you like this treatment GIVE US A CALL.
MARTIN & COMPANY

Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?
If you are, you should be identified with
THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,
135 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.
Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY.

For the

Fall and Winter Season.

Our new stock of Ladies' Cloth Capes and Jackets, Fur Coats and Capes, Muffs, Boas and Fur Trimmings, Children's Coats and Dresses in a large variety of new designs.

New Colored Wool Dress Goods.
New Black Wool Dress Goods.
New Colored and Black Silks.

Visitors to State Fair and Exposition Always Wlcom

T. A. CHAPMAN COMPANY,
Milwaukee, - Wisconsin.

Closing Out Sale of

Hardware...

NOW is your time to buy Hardware, Look Stoves, Heating Stoves, Nails, Saws, Carpenter Tools, Cutlery, Locks, Tinware, Agate ware, Bird Cages. Lanterns, Axes, Horse Shoes, Cant Hooks, Camp Outfits, Oakum, Packing, Packing of all Kinds, Emery Wheels, Grindstones, Spades, Shovels, Scoop Shovels, Coal Shovels, Garden Rakes, Rope, Paint, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Glazed Windows, Doors, Tarred Felt, Iron Pumps. We also have one of the Best Make Bicycles, Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot and a Complete Line of Fishing Tackle, Fish Poles, Etc.

Remember the place, Geo. Jenkinson & Son's old stand,
Corner of Brown and Rives Streets.

L. N. LARSON.

If you wish to see something that is all it is represented to be, and, in its line, complete and unrivalled, you must look at the line of

FARGO'S $2.50

All Standard makes.

Every pair Guaranteed.

CALF SHOE
FOR GENTLEMEN.

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